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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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IV. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE BY PROGRAMME BUDGET SECTION

Section 1A.6. WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (INCLUDING ITS SECRETARIAT)

Table 1A.6.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
World Food Council secretariat	39	27	-	12	-	5	-	69	69	72	72

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

1A.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for the Council secretariat was 23 per cent, which compared favourably with the 30 per cent rate of the previous biennium. Extrabudgetary resources available during the biennium 1988-1989 were estimated at $1.9 million, of which $227,000 were for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.1). The overall implementation rate dropped to 69 per cent in 1988-1989 from its 78 per cent level in 1986-1987. This can be explained in the context the programme adjustments introduced during the biennium. As a result of such adjustments five high-priority outputs were added by the World Food Council. They consisted of four reports on policy development and economic analysis and one meeting of the *ad hoc* Consultative Group on the Cyprus Initiative Against Hunger in the World. In order to offset these additions, the delivery of 12 public information pamphlets was postponed. However, it should be noted that all outputs designated highest priority were implemented.

1A.2 The achievements of the biennium must be seen in the broader context of the Council's efforts since the thirteenth ministerial session held in Beijing in June 1987 and the Cyprus Initiative of 1988, which requested a review and assessment of the policies and programmes required to combat hunger. That review resulted in agreement by the Council on a set of feasible hunger-alleviation goals for the 1990s and a supporting Programme of Co-operative Action in the areas outlined in the strategy section of the 1984-1989 medium-term plan and the biennial plan for 1988-1989.

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1A.3 Furthermore, in adopting the Cairo Declaration in 1989, Council members committed themselves to setting an example to the rest of the world and provided a broad, flexible framework for action by the entire international community in the new decade. The Declaration was subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council as a framework for action by the international community as a whole. It is worth noting that during the biennium several major multilateral agencies, including the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the African Development Bank, joined the food-strategy effort.

1A.4 In the field of economic adjustment in relation to its impact on the nutritional levels of low-income groups, where the World Food Council (WFC) has a special mandate from the General Assembly (resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986), the work of the Council facilitated understanding among Governments on the action required to protect and improve food-security levels of the poor during economic adjustment and brought together the concerned United Nations agencies in an effort to harmonize their policies and programmes in that regard.

1A.5 Dialogue with African countries and regional institutions in support of their food-strategy efforts continued during the biennium. Thus, as a follow-up to the recommendations of the fifteenth WFC ministerial session (Cairo, May 1989), a series of visits to African Governments and training institutions was organized in order to identify and assess African capacity in the area of food policy management and analysis. That action led to the preparation of a curriculum to be integrated in the training programmes of African food policy experts. International donors and various universities in North America have expressed interest in supporting the setting up of the programmes in Africa. The Council's secretariat is pursuing efforts in that direction.

Section 2A.B. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Table 2A.B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Security Council and political committee activities	35 b/	30	-	1	4	-	-	86	86	86	86
Service for political and security affairs	38	37	-	-	1	-	-	97	97	97	97
Peaceful uses of outer space	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	161	155	-	1	5	-	-	96	96	96	96

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a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

b/ Does not include activities of a contingency nature, which were reflected in the 1988-1989 programme budget as an indication of the Department's preparedness to deal with unforeseen political developments. In the absence of requests from the legislative bodies during the biennium, those activities were not acted upon. Those activities, however, were not considered "terminated".

2A.B.1 The vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was about 14 per cent. As indicated in the second programme budget performance report for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.2), the extrabudgetary resources available to the Department were $140,000.

2A.B.2 The following activities have been included in the above table as two outputs representing annual programmes carried out during the biennium:

(a) Substantive servicing of 124 formal meetings of the Security Council; 142 sessions of consultations of the Council as a whole and 963 private consultations conducted by the presidency of the Council;

(b) Substantive servicing of 12 meetings of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa;

(c) Substantive servicing of 54 meetings of the Military Staff Committee.

2A.B.3 The implementation rate of outputs designated highest priority was 100 per cent. However, some departures from programme commitments were registered. Thus, four outputs were terminated by legislation, whereas the awarding of six grants was terminated owing to lack of extrabudgetary funding for that purpose. Furthermore, compilation of a supplement for the years 1981-1984 of the Repertoire of the practice of the Security Council has been postponed, although the substantive work has been reported as completed.

2A.B.4 During the biennium 1988-1989, the activities undertaken by the Department were geared to providing the Secretary-General with full support in his endeavours to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations to existing and emerging problems and issues. It also provided substantive services to the Security Council and to its subsidiary organs, the Special Political Committee, the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Sub-Committees responsible for the decision-making process on matters of maintenance of international peace and security and international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. Timely and relevant analyses and assessment reports and background materials were prepared. Relations with non-governmental organizations and organizations of the United Nations system on the promotion of peace, including co-ordination of the world-wide annual observance of the International Day of Peace, were considerably extended during the biennium.

2A.B.5 In addition to providing substantive support to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Department promoted dissemination of information and transfer of technology relating to the peaceful uses of outer space through the United Nations Programme on Space Applications.

Section 2A.C. OFFICE FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

Table 2A.C.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Law of the sea affairs	77	50	6	5	16	1	-	64	72	73	73

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

2A.C.1 Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the activities of the Secretariat related to marine affairs were consolidated at the beginning of the biennium 1988-1989 in the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. As a result, the Office has been entrusted with responsibility for implementing the major programme on Marine affairs (chap. 25), central programme 1 (Law of the sea affairs) as well as most of central programme 2 (Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs). In addition, the reporting function previously under the Sea and Ocean Affairs Section of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs have also been transferred to the Office.

2A.C.2 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium was 15 per cent, that is, lower than during past biennium, when the figure was 22 per cent. Extrabudgetary resources were estimated in the second programme budget performance report for 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.2) at $60,000.

2A.C.3 The above vacancy rate had some impact on programme delivery. Yet the mandated high-priority activities in support of the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, as well as the special report on recent developments related to the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the light of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, were fully implemented.

2A.C.4 With the increased responsibilities that resulted from the above-mentioned merger, resources available during the biennium across the whole programme had to be deployed in such a manner as to respond first to new mandates and high-priority areas while at the same time implementing the other programme elements at a

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reasonable level. The terminations, mostly technical publications, were due mainly to a lack of resources that was compounded by the merger. In addition, a number of sessions of a subsidiary body of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission were cancelled at the request of the Commission.

2A.C.5 In terms of the results achieved, the Office for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea further promoted during the period under review a wider acceptance of the Convention directly through educational and promotional activities, including issuing publication materials, participation and contribution to seminars, workshops and so on, and contributions to joint studies, reports and strategies with specialized agencies and bodies. In addition, in order to ensure a uniform and consistent application of the Convention as well as to facilitate efforts by Member States to reap the full benefits under the legal régime for the oceans, the Office published and disseminated information on the limits of maritime zones and prepared analytical studies on the legal aspects of the provisions of the Convention and state practice. It also provided advice to Member States on developments with regard to the implementation of the Convention. In response to requests from Governments, assistance was provided in formulating marine policy and programmes in support of subregional and regional co-operative efforts.

2A.C.6 In order to achieve effective co-operation and co-ordination in the United Nations system in the implementation of the Convention, the Office for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea during 1988-1989 provided a continual exchange of information and consultations on a bilateral basis as well as on an inter-agency basis. This was achieved through ad hoc meetings convened for the purpose and the compilation of documents, treaties, protocols and so on of the organizations of the United Nations system that have activities relating to the Convention on the Law of the Sea. In providing substantive and logistical servicing of intergovernmental bodies dealing with marine affairs, the Office's support work facilitated negotiations among States for the successful completion of the work of the Commission.

Section 2A.E. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Table 2A.E.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1)

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries	
	Programmed 1988-1989	Implemented 1988-1989
1.0 Education services		
1.1 General education		
(i) Provision of elementary and preparatory education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools for eligible refugee children	352 800	352 300
(ii) Provision of assistance to refugee children attending private and government schools	8 540	10 025
1.2 Vocational and professional training		
(i) Provision of vocational, technical and teacher training	4 510	4 825
(ii) Provision of a limited number of university scholarships	Not specified	425
2.0 Health services		
2.1 Preventive and curative medical services		
Provision of preventive and curative health services to eligible refugees at UNRWA clinics, health centres and Agency-subsidized government and private hospitals	2 100 000	2 049 000
2.2 Nutrition and supplementary feeding services		
Supplemental food programme for young children, expectant mothers and tuberculosis patients	153 000	150 650

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Table 2A.E.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries	
	Programmed 1988-1989	Implemented 1988-1989
2.3 Environmental health services		
Provision of basic community sanitation services to registered refugees in camps	820 000	811 225
3.0 Relief services		
3.1 Special hardship assistance		
Provision of assistance in the form of food rations, clothing and blankets to eligible refugees	148 600	141 025
3.2 Provision of shelter		
Provision of shelter in designated camps	820 000	811 225
3.3 Welfare programme		
Provision of welfare services to eligible refugees	1 877 000	1 867 000

2A.E.1 The bulk of UNRWA work consists of operational activities funded mainly through voluntary contributions estimated at around $420 million during the biennium. As in previous bienniums, the Agency's efforts and resources were devoted in the main to the education of children, the provision of vocational and technical training and the maintenance of basic health and welfare services to a population of more than 2 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, the persistence of local conflicts in Lebanon and the uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the *intifadah*, throughout the biennium had a major impact on UNRWA operational services in those regions. The Agency had to keep under constant review its traditional work methods and activities. The spectrum of requirements involved traditional programmes, emergency assistance, protection in the form of general assistance and social and developmental functions. For example, emergency treatment, casualty care and rehabilitation were strongly emphasized with respect to health. Similarly, alternative ways had to be pursued in education and relief services were being adapted to a changing economic environment. Additional detailed information on the Agency's activities during the biennium 1988-1989 may be found in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to the General Assembly. 1/

Notes

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/43/13); and *ibid*., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13).

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Section 2B.B. DEPARTMENT FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS

Table 2B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs	192	166	-	1	25	2	4	86	86	86	88

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

2B.1 The vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts in the Department averaged 11 per cent. The total volume of extrabudgetary resources reported in the second programme budget performance report for 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.2 (Part II)) was estimated at $4.8 million, of which almost $2.0 million was for operational projects.

2B.2 Departures from programmed commitments were mostly terminations of a number of outputs. The majority of terminations were cancelled meetings under activities related to deliberation and negotiation, as neither the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference nor the Committee's Working Group met because of political decisions taken by Governments. In addition, one of the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament's subsidiary body on the nuclear-test ban, a high-priority area, did not meet either for the same reason. Another area in which activities were cancelled was the *ad hoc* and summer disarmament internship programmes, which were phased out during the biennium as a result of internal restructuring. They have been absorbed by the regular United Nations *ad hoc* internship programme co-ordinated by the Office of Human Resources Management, starting in 1988.

2B.3 In the period under review, the Department has continued to give sustained attention to the information programme on issues of disarmament through the publication of the *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, the periodical *Disarmament* and the *Disarmament Facts* series. Those endeavours have made a considerable contribution to providing in-depth, accurate and useful information to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions and the general public with the view to helping to generate support for disarmament.

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2B.4 The in-depth studies of disarmament issues - as well as various intermediate activities comprising research papers, analyses of trends, proposals, events and reports on specific issues under the subprogramme studies on disarmament - have all served to bring about a more thorough understanding of the complex factors involved in the process of arms limitation and disarmament. Based on the attention given to those studies by the General Assembly over the years, it has been considered that such activities have had a direct bearing on helping to define multilateral strategies and measures to curb the arms race and to assist in ongoing multilateral negotiations and to promote new negotiations.

2B.5 The disarmament fellowship programme under the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme is regarded as having been of great value to junior public officials, particularly those from developing countries. The training of fellows - incorporating lectures, study tours and exposure to the complexity of disarmament issues - has contributed significantly to the education of 20 to 25 young government representatives annually whose responsibilities in this specialized field may be expected to increase through time. In this connection, a first regional training workshop took place at Lagos in 1989 in order to promote the acquisition of specialized expertise and knowledge by junior officials in developing countries, thereby enabling them to participate more effectively in international deliberating and negotiating forums.

2B.6 In support of the regional centres, under activities related to the World Disarmament Campaign, two further regional centres for peace and disarmament were established (in direct response to General Assembly mandates) at Lima and Kathmandu during the biennium 1988-1989. Those regional centres contribute to the dissemination of World Disarmament Campaign information in their respective regions. As yet still in the early stages of their development, it is intended that they should improve harmonization with respect to the implementation of regional activities - including promoting relations among countries based on mutual confidence and security - thereby helping to raise information awareness and expertise for elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational groups and research institutes.

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Section 3B. DEPARTMENT FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS, REGIONAL CO-OPERATION, DECOLONIZATION AND TRUSTEESHIP

Table 3B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	Percentage A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Servicing of inter-governmental bodies, research and preparation of documents, co-ordination and information; and fact-finding and good offices	77	71	-	5	1	-	-	92	92	92	92

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a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

3B.1 In response to General Assembly resolution 41/213, the responsibilities of the Office for Special Political Questions and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization have been consolidated into the new Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. The activities monitored for the Department for the biennium 1988-1989 reflect this reorganization. 1/

3B.2 The average vacancy rate for the Department during the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was around 24 per cent. The extrabudgetary resources available to the Department, as indicated by the second programme budget performance report for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.3), were around $1.3 million.

3B.3 Activities considered as annual programmes and included in the above table as two outputs each for the biennium comprised:

(a) The substantive servicing of 32 meetings of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly;

(b) The processing of 52 written petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Fourth Committee;

(c) The substantive servicing of 26 meetings of the Trusteeship Council;

(d) The processing of 106 written petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Trusteeship Council;

(e) The substantive servicing of 101 meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(f) The processing of 158 petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Special Committee.

3B.4 With respect to departures from programmed commitments, five outputs were postponed, of which four were designated highest priority. They relate to the report of the Secretary-General on action by Member States in support of Namibia (for 1989) and three issues of *Decolonization*. The fifth postponement concerned the report on regular or special missions of the Trusteeship Council, to have been implemented in 1988. The one terminated output was the co-ordination of a meeting as required by the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) (1988).

3B.5 During the biennium, the Department provided timely advice to the Secretary-General on a wide range of special questions of a political nature. Co-operation between the United Nations and the regional organizations was ongoing through mutual consultations, exchange of information and documentation, representation and liaison. The Department also assisted the Secretary-General in the provision of emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to a number of countries in Africa. The appeals made by the Secretary-General for humanitarian assistance to the countries concerned were accompanied by detailed documents containing the emergency and priority rehabilitation assistance required as drawn up by inter-agency assessment missions organized by the Department.

3B.6 There remained only one trust Territory subject to the trusteeship system during the biennium. Although no referenda or plebiscites were held during the period, some progress was achieved towards the attainment of the objective of self-determination. With regard to decolonization, through the substantive servicing of the Special Committee the Department kept under review the political developments concerning Namibia and the process of self-determination of the Territory. With respect to Western Sahara, the joint proposals submitted by the Secretary-General and the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara were agreed on in principle by the parties concerned. A technical commission was established at United Nations Headquarters to work out the details of the implementation of the peace plan.

Notes

1/ See the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213 (A/42/234), its update (A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1) and the revised estimates (A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1).

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Section 3C. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

Table 3C.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	953	576	33	14	330	6	7	60	63	64	64

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

3C.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1988-1989 for Professional posts averaged 22 per cent. Extrabudgetary resources available for operational projects were estimated at $23.7 million in 1988-1989 (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.3).

3C.2 The implementation rate of 63 per cent during the biennium was influenced to a large degree by the political initiatives and developments that had taken place concerning the settlement of the Namibian question. The impact of the latest developments on the programme have resulted in a number of adjustments, postponements and/or terminations in programme implementation. Accordingly, a number of activities were affected, including the cancellation of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, the high-level missions to the headquarters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the encounters with journalists; the reduction in the number of meetings convened by the Council and its standing committees; and the shift in the focus of the information programme from mobilization of political support to fulfilling the development assistance needs of an independent Namibia. In addition, a number of the Council's activities relating to SWAPO were also suspended at the end of March 1989.

3C.3 By extension, the work programme of the Commissioner for Namibia, as the executive arm of the Council, was also affected. A number of the Commissioner's activities were either reformulated, postponed or terminated. The outputs affected by those adjustments relate primarily to programmed reports, studies and, in particular, to publications authorized under the information programme.

3C.4 During the biennium 1988-1989, the Council concentrated on international mobilization to press for the withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibia. In order to investigate the complexity of the means utilized by the South African administration in Namibia, the Council pursued systematic formal inquiries through regional seminars and symposia where qualified experts were invited to provide information. In this connection, a wide range of assistance and training programmes for Namibians was established.

3C.5 The efforts made towards the implementation of Decree No. 1, established for the protection of Namibia's natural resources, not only assured the protection of Namibian interests before attaining independence, but also provided a basic framework for the independent Namibia to take action against any illegal exploitation of its natural resources.

3C.6 The administration of the travel document programme assisted thousands of Namibians residing outside the Territory who were in need of travel facilities and visa documents to continue to stay in other countries pending their return to an independent Namibia. The success of that undertaking could be measured by the large number of Namibian refugees who were able to return to Namibia to register and vote in the recent elections leading to Namibia's independence through the facilities provided by the Council's travel document programme.

3C.7 The Council continued to mobilize resources for the financing of the assistance programmes for Namibians. Educational, social and relief assistance was provided to a growing number of Namibians during the reporting period. The scholarship, nationhood and field attachment programmes together provided educational and training opportunities to thousands of Namibians. Those activities contributed in large measure to preparing the people of Namibia to undertake the administration of their country upon independence and to equip it with a corps of trained manpower resources ready to assume administrative and technical responsibilities in an independent Namibia.

3C.8 In the context of the revised work in 1989, the Council decided to maintain close contacts with the media in Namibia in order to monitor developments and to ensure the full gathering of information on events taking place inside the Territory with a view to publicizing the implementation of Namibia's independence process and at the same time mobilizing the international community, particularly the specialized agencies of the United Nations, development aid agencies, other economic and technical agencies world-wide and non-governmental organizations with economic and technical orientations, to provide emergency and development assistance to the newly independent Namibia. Thus, the Council's information programme gave rise to a more enlightened perception of Namibia's struggle for independence, generating enhanced interest in the furtherance of the Namibian cause and ultimately contributing towards the developments that paved the way for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on the United Nations independence plan for Namibia.

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Section 3D. CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

Table 3D.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) *a*/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Pro- grammed (1)	Imple- mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Refor- mulated (3)	Post- poned (4)	Termi- nated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legis- lation (6)	Secre- tariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Fuller implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning *apartheid*	490	444	3	-	43	-	14	90	91	91	94

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

3D.1 The average vacancy rate for the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was around 22 per cent. Extrabudgetary resources available, as indicated in the second programme performance report for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.3), were around $17.9 million.

3D.2 The following activities have been included in the above table as two outputs representing annual programmes carried out during the biennium:

(a) Substantive servicing of 91 meetings of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and its subsidiary intergovernmental bodies;

(b) Support services to the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which held six meetings during the biennium;

(c) Publicity against *apartheid*, which entailed preparation of 180 information notes for limited distribution at Headquarters and to anti-*apartheid* movements (approximately 80 documents were programmed for the biennium);

(d) Twenty-three grants in the amount of $7,654 million, which were authorized by the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to voluntary agencies and other appropriate bodies active in relief and assistance work in that area.

3D.3 Ninety-two per cent of the outputs accorded highest priority was implemented.

3D.4 With respect to the departures from programmed commitments, one output designated highest priority relating to servicing of a meeting of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports in 1988 was terminated by legislation. The Secretariat terminated 42 other outputs, which related mainly to notes and documents for opinion-makers as well as the purchase and distribution of films for international campaigns against apartheid. Those terminations were due largely to a shift in focus that did not affect the activities that comprise the above outputs. Thus, the 14 outputs added at the initiative of the Secretariat comprised 4 language version films, 4 posters and stickers, 5 lectures and one exhibition.

3D.5 The work of the Centre against Apartheid evolved during the biennium. Adding to its role of advocacy, the Centre strengthened its monitoring and analytical role and facilitated the forging of international consensus. With respect to monitoring and analysis, the draft reports of the Special Committee were more focused on research and analysis of the developments in South Africa and on the international response to those developments.

3D.6 In the area of publicity, special efforts were made to ensure broader distribution and use of publicity instruments, as well as a more efficient utilization of the facilities available in the United Nations information centres. A primary target for the publicity was audiences in selected countries whose actions carry particular weight in the struggle against apartheid. Furthermore, through its substantive servicing of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Centre contributed to the Committee's strategy to prepare the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989.

Section 6A. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Table 6A.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	13	11	1	-	1	-	-	84	92	92	100
Global development issues and policies	73	40	4	14	15	4	4	54	60	62	67
Survey of the energy situation in its international context	28	14	3	4	7	2	-	50	60	63	63
Analysis of world population	92	64	-	22	6	3	-	69	69	70	70
World statistics	205	137	-	55	13	5	2	66	66	67	68
Programme planning and co-ordination	41	29	-	5	7	2	2	70	70	72	76
Total	452	295	8	100	49	16	9	65	67	68	70

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a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

6A.1 Programmed outputs decreased from 757 in 1986-1987 to 452 in 1988-1989. This was due to the organizational restructuring of a number of United Nations departments, which led to the transfer of activities from the Department to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and to the Department of Administration and Management.

6A.2 The vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 21 per cent during the biennium. The impact of that situation was reflected in the overall implementation rate, which amounted to 67 per cent in 1988-1989. Extrabudgetary resources reported in the second programme budget performance report for 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.6) were estimated at $59.9 million, of which $56.0 million was for operational projects.

6A.3 The 100 postponements consisted almost exclusively of technical publications and were due basically to changes in priorities and to vacancies. It should be noted in this connection that the substantive work of about 20 per cent of postponed outputs was completed but the publications were either being edited or printed at the end of 1989. The terminations occurred for a variety of reasons. Intergovernmental meetings did not take place by decision of the Member States; in some instances, outputs were deemed obsolete and in others resources had to be deployed to other higher priority areas. In terms of highest-priority areas, both statistics and programme planning and co-ordination accounted for the shortfall. In the case of statistics, some high-priority outputs dealing with the system of national accounts were postponed or terminated as a result of decisions of the Statistical Commission. In the case of programme planning and co-ordination, a follow-up to the cross-organizational programme analysis on environment was not terminated as the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination did not request it.

6A.4 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) The main contribution under the Global development issues and policies programme consisted of preparing the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000. In addition, in 1988, the Department rendered extensive assistance to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Steering Committee for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 in drafting the report on the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action. It also provided substantive backstopping of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. Those activities served to help the Assembly reach a consensus on the evaluation of the Programme of Action and thus on the international understanding of measures necessary for an accelerated and harmonious development of the African countries. Through the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation the Department evaluated the progress made in the social development field and helped devise an international development strategy for the next decade. In addition, relevant indicators of the socio-economic attainment of women were provided in the 1988 World Economic Survey and the economic aspects of the situation of women and their contribution to economic development, taking into account, inter alia, their participation in the evolution of labour markets, were addressed in the 1989 World Economic Survey.

(b) The objectives of the Energy programme were addressed through intensive monitoring and analysis of the trends and prospects in the world energy situation, including projections to the year 2000 and beyond that have identified problems and issues calling for intensified international co-operation in energy. As far as the water resources programme is concerned, the reports concerning the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade have been instrumental in raising the awareness of Governments and United Nations organizations as to the many shortcomings in achieving the objectives of the Action Plan and of the Decade.

(c) In addressing the objectives pertaining to world demographic analysis, the Population programme developed two computer packages for mortality projections for use in developing countries and a data base on international migration to help policy makers and researchers better understand current trends in international migrations. In addition, the population policies of 170 countries were assessed. Lastly, international gatherings were convened to formulate criteria and methods for introducing population factors into the planning process.

(d) Under the guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission a wide range of methodological outputs were completed or substantially advanced during the biennium under the Statistics programme. In the high-priority area of work on international economic classifications, final drafts of the third revision of the International Statistical Classification of All Economic Activities and the new Provisional Central Products Classification were completed and submitted to the Statistical Commission for approval. A classification for trade statistics by broad economic categories was issued and the System of Balances of the National Economy (vols. I and II) was published. A variety of handbooks, manuals or technical reports were also published during the biennium, covering such topics as social indicators, statistics on women, environmental aspects of human settlements, the customs areas of the world and disability statistics. The regular recurrent compilations issued or submitted for printing dealt with national accounts and industrial, construction, international trade, maritime transport, energy and demographic statistics. Special compilations of statistics on input-output tables and indicators on the situation of women in general and women in Africa in particular were also published. Major new initiatives were taken during the period under review in expanding the use of microcomputers in the statistical work of the United Nations. For example, a new procedure for updating the national accounts data base by microcomputer diskette was initiated. In addition, major support was given to helping developing countries acquire and effectively use modern data-processing equipment and software to compile, store and disseminate statistics.

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Section 6B. CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Table 6B.1. Analysis of actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Social development and humanitarian affairs	207	111	14	63	19	5	2	54	60	61	62

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

6B.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 15 per cent. The total volume of extrabudgetary resources reported in the second programme budget performance report for 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.6 (Part II)) was $3 million.

6B.2 The majority of outputs postponed and terminated were technical publications, followed by reports. Over 15 per cent of those postponed were completed during the biennium but were not issued owing to the existing publication lag. Many of the other outputs however were not completed either because resources were lacking or, in such cases as in the area of crime prevention and control, the implementation of a number of outputs was delayed so they could be brought up to date for submission to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders scheduled for 1990. In spite of the above, it should be noted that high-priority outputs had a 100 per cent implementation rate during the biennium.

6B.3 During the biennium 1988-1989, a significant factor in programme implementation was the growing involvement of the non-governmental community in partnership with Government in dealing with issues that directly affect its well being, particularly in furthering the implementation of international instruments in the social field. The activities undertaken by the Centre resulted in a growing awareness by Governments of the need to incorporate social aspects in mainstream development policies, strategies and programmes, including the closely related role of the family as a unifying factor in social progress and development. This was illustrated by the proclamation by the General Assembly of the International Year of the Family (1994).

6B.4 Activities relating to the advancement of women adjusted during the biennium to the new approach within the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women set out in the long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women and adopted at its session of 1987. This included substantive servicing of annual sessions of the Commission and resulted in an increase in the number of outputs produced. The increase was accommodated by reducing, through postponement and termination, the number of programmed discretionary outputs in the form of technical or sales publications. At the same time, a combination of regular and extrabudgetary resources was used to produce five major sales publications during the biennium. Among these were the 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and an innovative publication on violence against women in the family.

6B.5 In order to reach a wider audience on a regular basis, Women News and Women 2000 were produced eight and three times a year respectively and distributed to a mailing list of national agencies, prominent women, non-governmental organizations, universities, government departments and interested individuals. A series called Data Highlights, consisting of analysis of key statistics on the advancement of women, was distributed along with the newsletters. Moreover, using extrabudgetary resources, a bibliographic service operated to provide interested parties with information about studies produced on advancement of women by organizations of the United Nations system.

6B.6 The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continued to carry out its special responsibilities relating to social groups as a focal point for the United Nations system for issues of aging, youth and disabled persons. During the biennium and with the financial assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), as well as in partnership with the regional commissions, the Centre conducted the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Aging. Furthermore, the issues of youth and development, assumed particular importance. Thus, the regular programme of technical co-operation resources of the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development augmented the funds available to the United Nations programme on youth administered by the Centre, to organize and conduct two technical exchanges on youth and development. Those activities resulted in increased knowledge among developing countries on (a) the formulation and implementation of integrated policies, strategies and programmes in the field of youth, and (b) the establishment and development of national co-ordinating mechanisms.

6B.7 As regards disabled persons, a major achievement was the growing realization of the considerable contributions that persons with different abilities make to social life and development. Action carried out within the regular programme was augmented through extrabudgetary contributions from Member States to deal with the priority themes identified in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. In addition, resources available from the regular programme of technical co-operation executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development financed the convening by the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of an interregional meeting on human resources development and disabled persons.

6B.8 Lastly, crime prevention and criminal justice policy analyses and practical advice on appropriate strategies and programmes have been of central concern in the substantive preparations initiated during the biennium for the Eighth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, scheduled to be held at Havana in 1990.

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Section 7. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	66	100	100	100
Development issues and policies	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources	32	24	1	6	1	-	-	75	78	78	78
Population	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	50	50	50	100
Public administration and finance	18	4	2	8	4	-	3	22	33	33	50
Energy	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	71	100	100	100
Total	63	36	6	16	5	-	4	57	66	66	73

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

7.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 15 per cent in 1988-1989 as compared to 8 per cent in 1986-1987. This had a considerable impact on the implementation rate, which dropped from 84 per cent in 1986-1987 to 66 per cent in 1988-1989. All of the outputs postponed and most of those terminated were technical publications. It is worth pointing out that 88 per cent, that is, 14 out of the 16 postponed publications, were substantively completed at the end of the biennium.

With respect to highest-priority designated outputs, the implementation rate amounted to 80 per cent. Public administration and finance accounted for the shortfall resulting from the postponement of two outputs dealing with dissemination of information.

7.2 The most recent estimate of extrabudgetary resources was indicated in the second programme budget performance report of the Secretary-General for 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.7) as amounting to some $256.5 million, slightly higher than during last biennium ($251.5 million). Estimates for operational projects alone accounted for $233.2 million, also slightly higher than in the previous biennium ($229.4 million). The total number of operational projects rose correspondingly from 645 during the last biennium to 680 in 1988-1989 (see table 7.2 for distribution by programme).

7.3 Substantive and management support provided to technical co-operation projects in the context of the Development issues and policies programme during the period under review further enhanced the capacity in the recipient countries for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of integrated development plans and policies at national and subnational level, including the rural community level.

7.4 Through the preparation of analytical reports for intergovernmental review, as well as the preparation of technical publications for the direct use of Governments, the Natural resources programme provided information regarding trends and prospects for natural resources development in developing countries and policy guidelines and strategies for the efficient exploration, development and management of natural resources within the context of natural sovereignty. Under the programme, developing countries were also directly supported through technical co-operation activities in further strengthening their ability to manage and implement programmes for effective exploration, development and use of natural resources, including the application of the latest technologies and techniques.

7.5 During 1988-1989 the Energy programme emphasized the establishment of energy information systems, energy conservation and overall rehabilitation and upgrading of energy-producing installations, especially electric power plants. In the energy resources development area efforts went into the development of small-scale coal mines aimed at national consumption and the dissemination of practical experiences of joint development of hydropower resources among neighbouring countries. Substantive and management support to developing countries through technical co-operation projects increased their capacity to identify and evaluate their indigenous energy resources potential and to manage and plan the development of their energy sectors effectively.

7.6 Substantive and management support provided to technical co-operation projects in the Population programme assisted in developing the skills of developing country nationals in the areas of population programme management, population training, research and analysis of population data, use of microcomputer technology for population policy formulation and development, and integration of population variables into development planning. Women's concerns were reflected in most aspects of population activities.

7.7 Technical studies carried out under the Public administration and finance programme provided insights to government planners in developing countries on a variety of questions relating to improved public administration and finance. Among the issues addressed were improvement of public financial management in least developed countries, computerization of government financial management and expansion of competition in the operation of public enterprises. Other technical materials produced for use by developing countries focused on ways of improving methodologies for management training and development, personnel planning and deployment, and management of government information systems and administrative reform systems.

Table 7.2. Number of technical co-operation projects during the biennium 1988-1989

	Programmed				Actual			
	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed
Development issues and policies	175	45	220	33	153	37	190	22
Natural resources	230	40	270	30	270	46	316	45
Population	90	25	115	20	112	15	127	18
Public administration and finance	100	25	125	20	120	26	146	27
Energy	85	25	110	15	101	26	127	16
Total	680	160	840	118	756	150	906	128

Section 9. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Table 9.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Transnational corporations	126	71	9	20	26	26	53	56	63	69	104

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a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

9.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts was around 13 per cent. The extrabudgetary resources available to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations during the same period were estimated at $8.1 million, of which some $7.4 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.9).

9.2 The rate of implementation of 63 per cent was much lower than that achieved during the biennium 1986-1987 (85 per cent). It should be noted, however, that the number of programmed outputs in 1988-1989 amounted to 126 as against only 87 outputs in 1986-1987. In absolute terms, the Centre implemented and reformulated 80 outputs in 1988-1989 as against 74 in 1986-1987.

9.3 The departure from programmed commitments were more than offset by an additional 79 outputs, of which 26 were introduced by legislative mandates. Of the 20 outputs postponed, 8 consisted of technical publications that were substantively completed but were still at various stages of reproduction at the end of the biennium. If those publications are accounted for as implemented, the overall rate of implementation amounts to 70 per cent. With respect to terminations, only three outputs were terminated by legislation.

9.4 The delivery of outputs with highest-priority designation was 67 per cent (see A/45/218, annex III), mainly on account of the cancellation of two special sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations in the absence of a General Assembly decision to hold such sessions. Furthermore, two reports on the status of the code of conduct in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) region were terminated by decision of the Commission. Lastly, a report to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribean (ECLAC) on general bargaining methods, carried over from 1986-1987, was further postponed.

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9.5 During the biennium 1988-1989, the intergovernmental process relating to the code of conduct continued. The Centre continued to disseminate information on the code at meetings and conferences. It also followed developments on other related instruments, in particular in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Convention and in bilateral treaties for the promotion and protection of foreign investments. The Centre also prepared a number of studies on those issues.

9.6 Important new trends investigated by the Centre were the emergence of the European Community as a more attractive location for transnational corporations and the rapid changes among the countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, which raises the possibility that that region will become a more important magnet for foreign direct investment. Also being investigated are the growing role of small and medium-sized transnational corporations from developed market economies and the growth of transnational corporations from developing countries.

9.7 The effectiveness of national policies was the subject of a number of analyses. Furthermore, the Centre expanded its research efforts in analysing the impact of transnational corporations on the environment.

9.8 Advisory and information services were provided relating to the formulation of foreign investment régimes, the formulation of model contracts and agreements, and to the streamlining of institutional mechanisms and administrative procedures for approving, monitoring and promoting investments. The Centre also assisted in specific contractual arrangements with transnational corporations such as providing support in preparations for and during negotiations with them.

9.9 As a result of the emerging global liberalized approach to foreign direct investments, the Centre also initiated technical assistance to newly "open door" economies in Africa and in Asia and to developing countries of Eastern Europe. During the period, the Centre also assisted several countries and regional organizations in the development of information systems on transnational corporations. The programme of support to institutions of higher learning in the development of curricula on transnational corporations continued to be implemented in Asia and the Pacific and was introduced to the African region. Finally, the Centre expanded its programme of development of entrepreneurship and technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries through linkages with transnational corporations.

Section 10. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Table 10.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Food and agriculture	59	40	-	7	12	-	-	67	67	67	67
Development issues and policies	17	16	-	-	1	1	-	94	94	94	94
Environment	71	41	9	7	14	16	-	57	70	75	75
Human settlements	25	13	1	2	9	4	-	52	56	62	62
Industrial development	68	52	-	3	13	-	-	76	76	76	76
International trade and development finance	81	60	-	19	2	-	2	74	74	74	74
Natural resources	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	75	75	75	75
Science and technology	16	8	1	-	7	4	-	50	56	65	65
Statistics	104	77	1	10	16	9	-	74	75	76	76
Transport, communication and tourism	145	132	2	4	7	-	-	91	92	92	92
Energy	125	98	-	12	15	-	-	78	78	78	78
Total	715	540	14	64	97	34	2	75	77	78	78

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

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10.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts was close to 16 per cent. Extrabudgetary resources available to the ECE secretariat for the same period amounted to $4.1 million, of which $3.7 was for operational projects.

10.2 As can be seen from table 10.1 above, the implementation rate during the biennium averaged 77 per cent, which compares favourably with the 1986-1987 rate of 75 per cent. The departures were also of the same magnitude as in the past biennium, averaging 23 per cent of programmed outputs.

10.3 Of the 97 outputs reported terminated, some 45 were the result of programme adjustments adopted by the various subsidiary bodies of the Commission. As part of such adjustments, 34 additional outputs were introduced, consisting mainly of intergovernmental meetings and reports. Bearing in mind the vacancy rate, the programmatic changes had to be accommodated through the postponement of 64 outputs. The composition of deliveries and departures by category of output is given in document A/45/218, annex II.

10.4 The implementation of highest-priority designated outputs was 82 per cent. The departures consisted of 11 outputs terminated by legislation, as a result of the adjustments in the programmes referred to earlier, and 8 outputs postponed. The postponements were due mainly to insufficient resources during the biennium.

10.5 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) Food and agriculture. During the biennium, the overall output of the programme, which covered the work of the Committee on Agricultural Problems, the Timber Committee and their subsidiary bodies, continued at almost the same rate as in previous bienniums. Certain activities were terminated by decision of the special session of ECE. These included the work of the group of experts on international trade practices in agricultural produce, work on grain crop productivity and genetic engineering, and the Timber Committee's work on standardization of forest products. Furthermore, delays have occurred in producing some publications and reports, namely, the medium-term survey on pulpwood, wood for energy and miscellaneous roundwood, and the preparation of country forest and forest product profiles.

(b) Development issues and policies. The activities reflect the programme of work of the senior economic advisers to ECE Governments. Those activities resulted in the adoption in 1988 by ECE at its annual session of the Overall Economic Perspective to the Year 2000, a major undertaking of ECE that was initiated in 1983. One of the methodological foundations for the successful completion of the project was provided by the ECE secretariat, that is, the ECE system of simulation exploratory models. The implementation of the reports and sales publications provided member Governments with international perspectives on various economic and demographic issues; as well as economic information and analysis covering all ECE member countries. They were especially relevant for East-West economic co-operation. Among the publications concerned it is worth noting the Economic Survey of Europe and the Economic Bulletin for Europe (Trade Bulletin), which receive wide press coverage and are frequently referred to in professional

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journals. An additional publication entitled Economic Reforms in the European Centrally Planned Economies was introduced by the secretariat in response to profound changes in the corresponding part of the ECE region.

(c) Environment. Implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, for which ECE performs secretariat functions, progressed as planned. Highlights of the biennium 1988-1989 were the completion and adoption of the Sofia Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes (signed by 27 States) and the entry into force of the Protocol on Long-term Financing of the EMEP Monitoring Programme (ratified by 30 States and the European Community). To support co-operative efforts in this field several reports were prepared, in particular regarding frameworks and methodologies for environmental impact assessment, hazard analysis, criteria for environmental significance, environmental impact assessment for sectoral activities and environmental impact assessment in relation to transboundary issues. All of the above activities helped the Commission in its deliberations, which led to the adoption of the Regional Strategy for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources (forty-third session, 1988). Furthermore, progress was made in the preparation of documentation in the field of evaluation and cost-effectiveness of energy- and resource-saving technologies and of recovery, recycling and reutilization of industrial wastes. A major step forward in the field of resource issues was the adoption of the Declaration on Conservation of Flora, Fauna and their Habitats by the Commission at its forty-third session, in 1988. Lastly, a draft code of conduct on accidental pollution of transboundary inland waters has been finalized. It contains commonly agreed procedures whereby competent authorities in individual member countries can take co-ordinated steps to prevent and control transboundary accidental pollution. Progress is being made in the elaboration of a regional concept on responsibility and liability regarding transboundary water pollution.

(d) Human settlements. Programme implementation in the biennium was strongly influenced by changes in programmes priorities introduced by legislation. Thus, by decisions of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, activities in the housing and physical planning fields were reoriented. By further decisions of the Committee, a major new activity was launched on Planning for International Tourism. Furthermore, increased emphasis was given to the work on Promotion of International Trade in Construction Products. As a result a draft Framework Agreement on the Adoption of Uniform Rules for the Approval and Certification of Construction Products was elaborated. In addition, work was also initiated with a view to establishing a computerized data bank on human settlements. Availability of extrabudgetary resources in cash was reduced as a result of the drop out of one major contributor to the United Nations/ECE Trust Fund on Human Settlements. Hesitation on the part of other contributors was noted. The overall delivery under this programme was affected by decisions to suppress a number of outputs taken by the Steel Committee and the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation.

(e) Industrial development. Major work undertaken consisted of the preparation and publication of the annual reviews of the steel market, the chemical industry and the engineering industries and automation, six studies were completed and published. These included the studies entitled "Iron and Steel Scrap", "The

Importance of the Iron and Steel Industry for the Economic Activity of ECE Member Countries", "The Use and Disposal of Wastes from Phosphoric Acid and Titanium Dioxide Production", "Market Trends for Selected Chemical Products 1960-1985 and Prospects to 1989", "Engineering Industries - Dynamics of the Eighties" and "Trends in the Electrical and Electronics Industries".

(f) International trade and development finance. The programme is conducted under the auspices of the Committee on the Development of Trade. In the field of trade policy, new ground was broken in 1988 when the Committee agreed to include a study of East-West trade in services, a sector that may be expected to grow in importance in view of economic reforms in the East. In this respect, a study was prepared by the secretariat in 1989. In the field of trade promotion and industrial co-operation, secretariat studies of joint ventures information related to trade and problems encountered in compensation trade provided the background for discussion in the Committee. Furthermore, in order to provide investors with timely information, a quarterly newsletter entitled *East-West businessmen* about investment opportunities was introduced as at April 1989. It is perhaps in the area of trade facilitation and standardization that most progress was made in the biennium 1988-1989. The Syntax Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport adopted by the Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures has gained world-wide acceptance.

(g) Science and technology. During the biennium, Governments further streamlined the programme of work of the senior advisers to ECE Governments on science and technology, which influenced the content of the programme and its delivery. Particularly useful work was undertaken on the review of changes in national science and technology policies, priorities and institutions, and international co-operation. A quadrennial review was undertaken in 1988 for which 18 ECE member Governments contributed national monographs. In response to the decision of the special session of the Commission, the senior advisers assumed responsibility for developing an inventory of safety guidelines in biotechnology and 13 member Governments contributed summaries of national guidelines.

(h) Statistics. The statistical work carried out is recurrent in nature and consists of the following three main activities: methodological work in the fields of economic statistics, social and demographic statistics, environment statistics and electronic data processing, aimed at improving the standardization and international comparability of the statistics and their usefulness to Governments; the compilation of statistics for use in studies; and the regular publication of statistical bulletins on selected topics. Work on all three types of activity continued during the biennium and was completed largely as planned. However, some delays were encountered in publishing some of the statistical bulletins on schedule.

(i) Transport, communications and tourism. Among the main achievements under the programme the following may be mentioned: (a) a new convention on civil liability for damage caused during carriage of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland navigation vessels, which is now open for signature; (b) various new regulations on motor vehicle construction and on the transport of dangerous goods, developed for application by Governments; and (c) the revision of existing international instruments in the field of road traffic, now practically concluded.

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The body of conventions, agreements and technical regulations being continuously supplemented and updated in the framework of the programme, represent the basis of the operational structure of transport in the region.

(j) Energy. The secretariat work during the biennium consisted of supporting, in terms of research and reports, the ECE specialized committee under the auspices of which the programme is conducted. The first two numbers of the new ECE Energy Series, entitled "Energy Efficiency in European Industry" and "Energy Balances for Europe and North America, 1970-2000", were published in 1989. In the field of coal, the ECE Symposium on Forecasting and Prevention of Rock Bursts and Sudden Outbursts of Coal, Rock and Gas, held at Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, from 2 to 6 October 1989, was an important forum for East-West discussions on measures to improve mine safety in the underground extraction of coal. Furthermore, the Codification System for Medium- and High-Rank Coal endorsed by the Coal Committee is a major accomplishment in classifying different types of coal and has global implications for trade facilitation. The Seminar on New Developments in Geothermal Energy, held from 22 to 25 May 1989 at Ankara under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Electric Power, helped to clarify recent developments and future prospects in the East-West context for electricity generation from this source of energy. The Committee on Gas organized a Symposium on Current Developments and Trends in Underground Storage of Natural Gas and LPG, which was held in Paris in 1989. The symposium was a key international gathering for the gas industry on the subject.

Section 11. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Table 11.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Food and agriculture	112	75	9	27	1	8	8	66	75	76	83
Marine affairs	11	3	2	1	5	-	-	27	45	45	45
Development issues and policies	25	14	1	10	-	4	-	56	60	65	65
Environment	23	12	2	7	2	2	-	52	60	64	64
Human settlements	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	25	25	25
Industrial development	11	4	3	3	1	-	-	36	63	63	63
International trade and development finance	274	144	8	20	102	1	-	52	55	55	55
Shipping and ports	19	6	2	11	-	-	-	31	42	42	42
Natural resources	41	29	6	4	2	6	-	70	85	87	87
Population	91	69	5	4	13	1	9	76	81	82	91
Science and technology	9	2	2	4	1	-	-	22	44	44	44
Social development and humanitarian affairs	44	33	7	3	1	12	-	75	90	92	92
Statistics	76	31	4	17	24	-	-	40	46	46	46

Table 11.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Transport, communications and tourism	19	11	4	4	-	-	-	57	78	78	78
Energy	20	8	10	1	1	1	-	40	90	90	90
Total	779	441	66	118	154	35	17	57	65	67	69

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

11.1 The vacancy rate in the Professional posts during the biennium 1988-1989 was 16 per cent, that is, slightly higher than the 14 per cent rate of the previous biennium. The extrabudgetary resources available maintained their previous level and amounted to $39 million, of which $9.6 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.11).

11.2 The overall rate of implementation was 65 per cent in 1988-1989, as against 68 per cent in the previous biennium. The decline has to be seen in the context of the larger number of vacancies referred to above and the additional 35 outputs required by legislation. The latter must have had their impact on the number of outputs postponed and terminated during the biennium. Thus, two thirds of the outputs terminated were the result of programme adjustments adopted by the Commission. It is worth noting that the number of outputs added by the secretariat was very modest in 1988-1989 - 17 outputs as compared to 46 in 1986-1987. Worth noting also is the fact that technical publications represented 75 and 86 per cent of total outputs postponed and terminated, respectively.

11.3 The rate of delivery for high-priority outputs was 64 per cent. The shortfall was translated as 31 outputs postponed and 100 terminated, consisting almost exclusively of technical publications, mainly under the international trade programme. All terminations were endorsed by the Commission at its forty-fifth session. One third of them consisted of outputs carried over from previous bienniums.

11.4 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) Food and agriculture. Research, studies, seminars, training workshops, collection and dissemination of information and provision of technical assistance were the main means to assist member countries under the programme. Research was conducted on some critical issues of current importance, including the impact of unstable agricultural commodity prices at the farm level, fertilizer application under rainfed farming conditions, safety aspects of pesticide use, socio-economic constraints to the adoption of new and renewable sources of energy technologies, improving food security assessment techniques and devising a regional integrated rural development programme for the 1990s with participation of the poor and disadvantaged populations. Increasing attention was paid to the Pacific subregion, especially in terms of fertilizer sector development and safe use of agro-pesticides. Intergovernmental evaluations found those activities supportive to the national as well as global objective of improving agricultural performance and alleviation of rural poverty in the region.

(b) Marine affairs. Activities during the biennium concentrated mainly on strengthening the capabilities of member countries in planning, assessing, developing and managing non-living resources under national jurisdiction. The ocean energy study prepared by ESCAP contributed information on the technical, economic and commercial aspects of the various sources of ocean energy with emphasis on the experience in the South Pacific island countries. It provided policy makers considering the use of ocean energy in their national energy policy with information on the options available and the experience of other countries.

(c) Development issues and policies. The major undertaking during the biennium was the preparation of the Commission's theme study on restructuring the developing ESCAP economies in the 1990s with special reference to regional economic co-operation. With respect to development planning methods and models, the economic modelling work under the Link Project gained momentum in fostering collaboration among experts in the region in this field and aided in improving modelling techniques in the countries of the region. As in the past, particular attention was directed to the publication of the annual Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific. The special topic chosen for Part II of the 1989 Survey was the economic restructuring of the least developed and Pacific island developing countries. Ongoing activities in the areas of least developed and island developing countries also made good progress. Human resources development was given priority in both cases, with an emphasis on training in various aspects of development planning.

(d) Environment. Activities in the field of environment were addressed to achieving an environmentally sound and sustainable development. Following the decision by the Commission to convene the Ministerial Conference on the Environment in Asia and the Pacific in October 1990, various activities were pursued in line with the schedule of the Conference. An important component was the preparation of the second state of the environment report for Asia and the Pacific based on comprehensive and updated information and data. In desertification and deforestation control, coastal environment management plans for Pakistan and Tonga, and environment impact assessments in Bangladesh, the Pacific islands and the eastern seaboard of Thailand were prepared.

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(e) Human settlements. The overall activities have focused on human resource development at the national, local and grass-roots levels. Research was undertaken in selected priority areas, such as informal urban transport issues, land subdivisions in metropolitan fringe areas and local building material production. Furthermore, technical co-operation among developing countries activities were expanded to promote sharing of experiences and expertise among not only government officials, but also non-governmental organizations and community leaders, with particular emphasis on the improvement of low-income settlements. A notable development in regional co-operation in the field of human settlements was the initiation and expansion of the activities under the Network of Local Authorities for Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET). Experience-sharing among countries through workshops and documentation dissemination along with technical co-operation among developing countries advisory services has led to the introduction of new and concrete schemes in particular countries.

(f) Industrial development. The programme covered important activities in the areas of agro- and allied-industries, promotion of small- and medium-scale industries, investment promotion, development of human resources for industry, improvements of technical and managerial efficiency of public sector industry, including privatization, special activities for industrial development in least developed and island developing countries and activities aimed at promoting regional and subregional co-operation in the region. The views expressed by representatives of the Governments at the legislative committee and the Commission sessions clearly reflected their satisfaction with the activities.

(g) International trade and development finance. Activities under the programme aimed at strengthening the capabilities for co-operation of developing economies in the region. Technical co-operation and training in the area of trade facilitation was extended to selected developing countries in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Customs Co-operation Council. Special assistance to Pacific island countries was provided in the area of trade facilitation and through the publication of the harmonized customs tariff schedules for selected Pacific island countries. There was continued emphasis during the biennium on effective utilization of trade information for trade expansion through a programme of activities drawn up for the development of the Regional Trade Information Network (TISNET). A series of country-specific publications were issued within the framework of the project entitled "Traders' manual for Asia and the Pacific". They have proved to be very popular and in great demand from both within and outside the region. Special emphasis was also placed on technical co-operation and publications aimed at supplementing export promotion and development efforts, particularly in areas of product development, marketing techniques, financing and packaging. Furthermore, advisory services were provided to facilitate the formulation and application of appropriate strategies and policies related to restructuring production and trade in the commodity sector in the region, particularly in the development of the silk industry. Efforts were also made to investigate the scope for intraregional trade expansion in selected commodities of socio-economic interest to developing economies of the region, specifically in the trade of vegetable oils. Training on commodity policy formulation was also provided.

(h) Shipping and ports. High priority was accorded to human resource development. In particular, a series of workshops on the training of training managers and the establishment of a subregional training centre for shippers played a significant role in the development of self-reliant capability of shippers' organizations. Work on the development of an upgraded, updated and uniform maritime legal framework continued through the provision of advisory services to help implement the guidelines for maritime legislation and the development of model port-related legislation and model maritime labour legislation. This has contributed not only to assisting the countries concerned in forming their legislations to international maritime conventions, but also to the improvement of the functioning of maritime-related organizations. Workshops and seminars on multimodal transport have created awareness of the implications of the introduction of multimodalism, established co-ordination among the parties concerned and contributed in identifying some of the actual constraints and bottlenecks related to the region. Activities under the port development programme have promoted efficient port management information systems as well as planning and management of ports, updated and simplified port tariff structure, and rationalized port computer systems both in management and operation. This has contributed significantly to more efficient port management system as well as investment policy.

(i) Natural resources. Most of the outputs have resulted in specific mineral exploration projects, cost-effective solutions in mineral exploration and in better co-ordination of work between geologists and land-use planners. Outputs have also resulted in the formulation of two regional projects on training in mineral resources development in least developed countries and trade in mineral commodities, to be supported by the United Nations Development Programme in 1990-1991. As regards water, efforts of developing countries in implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Water Conference and in achieving the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade have been supported through the publication of guidelines for the preparation of national master water plans, studies on development and conservation of ground-water resources and on application of solar and wind energies in water resources development. The activities in cartography and remote sensing technological and applicational capability has focused on group training as well as long-term fellowship study programmes. Regional co-operation on remote sensing information sharing, education and training and pilot projects implemented under technical co-operation among developing countries arrangements have been further promoted through establishing and enhancing regional network mechanisms. These led to consolidating many national remote sensing programmes for natural resources development, environment management and ecologically sound development planning.

(j) Population. The activities in population and development created awareness about the major issues of population aging, generated a considerable volume of primary data concerning those issues in at least four countries of the region and developed a set of policy and programme recommendations in aging. The award of fellowships greatly assisted the countries with limited or no training facilities in developing a cadre of manpower trained in demography. The activities on population policies have made a significant contribution towards narrowing the gap between stated fertility goals and actual fertility levels by providing technical advice, on request, concerning strengthening and implementing appropriate fertility-regulating policies and programmes in the countries of the region. The population information activities have contributed to the improved utilization of population information and data at the national level through the provision of technical assistance, training and information services to 13 national population information centres in the Asia-Pacific POPIN network. Further gains have been realized in co-ordinating Asia-Pacific POPIN with the HELLIS (Health Literature, Library and Information Services) Network of the World Health Organization (WHO) through co-sponsorship of a training course in November 1989.

(k) Science and technology. Activities in the programme were designed to assist developing member countries to build up and strengthen indigenous capabilities for the selection, acquisition, development, adaptation and utilization of technology. To a large extent, this aim was achieved for the subject areas and activities for the selected country target groups addressed. The impact on a range of countries cannot be assessed adequately, except to note that the Committee on Industry, Human Settlements and Technology at its session in September 1989 expressed its satisfaction with progress in the sector.

(l) Social development and humanitarian affairs. Under the activities concerning women in development, emphasis was placed on promoting greater awareness of women's legal rights and constraints. Policy guidelines were prepared as a means of stimulating national action to eliminate discriminatory legislative provisions and practices that serve as impediments to the achievement of equal rights for women. In addition, the activities contributed to the strengthening of national, subregional and regional women's information systems through training in the management of women's information centres, improvement of indicators on women's issues and more systematic information exchange. To provide needed information services concerning women in the region, directories and newsletters on the status and participation of women in development were issued. Meetings were convened on critical youth issues, including youth crime prevention, youth entrepreneurship and youth skills training. Furthermore, contributions were made in the development of community-based approaches and programmes for disability prevention and rehabilitation through the organization of workshops and the preparation and dissemination of publications. Awareness was generated on issues relating to legislation, social security and social services for elderly persons through the preparation and dissemination of studies. In human resources development, activities in direct pursuance of the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resource Development included the formulation of methodologies for the conduct of a survey of the quality of life in Asia and the Pacific. A regional network of national focal points for human resources development was activated to ensure the co-ordination of the full and effective implementation of the Plan at the regional and national levels. In the field of health, a contribution was made to the development of approaches and programmes to combat the rapid spread of drug abuse in the region, through the conduct of national workshops to design programmes for the prevention of drug abuse, the preparation and dissemination of publications, and the provision of advisory services.

(m) Statistics. The statistical information services continued to deliver the regular statistical publications of the secretariat on schedule and with generally enhanced coverage of national data services. With the recommencement of the New Delhi-based training programme on household surveys and the organization (jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) of a month-long training workshop on social indicators for children and women, a sharply increased proportion of the secretariat's staff resources were devoted to statistical training. The regional advisory services were strengthened and a total of 53 advisory missions were delivered. Satisfactory progress towards the objective of strengthening national statistical capabilities has been made.

(n) Transport, communications and tourism. Activities on general transport planning and facilitation of international traffic contributed to national efforts to pursue an integrated approach to medium- and long-term planning in the transport and communications sector within the framework of national development planning. In this respect, the secretariat carried out national surveys in a number of countries in the region. In the field of highways and highway transport, the activities contributed to the strengthening of the training and research and development capacities of selected road research institutions in the region through a series of training courses for road engineers within the framework of the UNDP-funded project "Development of rural road infrastructures". In railways and railway transport, the activities contributed to the modernization of railways in the region through transfer of railway technology, particularly that related to computerized wagon control systems and railway electrification. They also promoted the development of a cost-effective railway signalling system for single-track lines in developing countries of the region. A pilot system is being installed on the Mae Klong Line of the Thai State Railway under the UNDP demonstration project on a cost-effective rail signalling and telecommunications system.

(o) Energy. The Energy programme has continued to contribute to regional co-operation on energy issues very effectively through various intercountry projects and publications. Of particular significance to regional co-operation in the field of energy are the sectoral energy demand studies. The studies completed in 1989 have been assessed to have enhanced the capability of the eight participating countries in the conduct of sectoral energy demand analysis and have fostered regional co-operation in energy demand analysis through the exchange of experience and information. The secretariat has also responded to global concerns about environmental deterioration (i.e. the greenhouse effect) by initiating and executing a project on the climatic effects of increased fossil fuel burning and energy policy implications.

Section 12. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Table 12.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Food and agriculture	8	7	-	1	-	-	1	87	87	87	100
Development issues and policies	76	64	-	3	9	-	1	84	84	84	85
Environment	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Human settlements	7	6	-	-	1	-	-	85	85	85	85
Industrial development	14	13	-	1	-	1	-	92	92	93	93
International trade and development finance	138	79	-	24	35	5	-	57	57	58	58
Natural resources	14	8	-	-	6	-	1	57	57	57	64
Population	92	88	-	-	4	-	-	95	95	95	95
Science and technology	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	83	83	83	83
Social development and humanitarian affairs	21	20	-	-	1	-	-	95	95	95	95
Statistics	34	32	-	1	1	-	1	94	94	94	97
Transport, communications and tourism	20	12	1	-	7	-	4	60	65	65	85
Energy	15	9	1	1	4	6	-	60	66	76	76
Total	450	348	2	32	68	12	8	77	77	78	80

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

12.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the average vacancy rate for Professional posts was around 20 per cent, as compared to 23 per cent during the previous biennium. Total extrabudgetary resources available for the biennium 1988-1989 were estimated at $22.6 million, of which $15.8 million was for operational projects.

12.2 Overall total delivery was higher during the biennium, registering a 77 per cent implementation, as against 69 per cent for the 1986-1987 period. A lower vacancy rate combined with a major restraint to the introduction of additional outputs have contributed to this higher implementation. Thus, during the biennium 1988-1989, only 20 outputs were added as compared to 70 during the previous biennium.

12.3 Most of the departures from programmed commitment consisted of technical publications. The bulk of them fell under the programme International trade and development finance, which had 22 publications postponed and 32 terminated. Of the total publications postponed eight, representing 27 per cent, were completed substantively at the end of the biennium.

12.4 The implementation rate of outputs designated highest priority was 94 per cent. The departures, consisting of two outputs postponed and one terminated, were offset by five additional outputs introduced by legislation that were also designated as high priority.

12.5 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) Food and agriculture. The outputs under the programme dealt basically with (i) food security; (ii) the relationships between macro-economic policies and agricultural development; (iii) the economic and technico-operational relations in agro-industrial processing and their repercussions in the structure of agricultural production. Also noteworthy are activities undertaken in support of planning of agricultural and rural development, with special emphasis on the improvement of applied criteria and methodologies. The high delivery rate has been made possible by the availability of extrabudgetary resources from the Government of the Netherlands and FAO.

(b) Development issues and policies. Work consisted mainly in providing systematic annual and conjunctural analyses of economic trends in the region as well as of developments and policies in all countries, through the annual Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, the annual mid-year Economic Panorama of Latin America and the end-of-the-year Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the field of economic projections, activities were geared to achieving the objectives planned by providing assistance to the countries on the evaluation and long-term prospectives of Latin American economic and social development. Studies prepared centred around the analysis of the challenges to economic growth in a context of restrictions imposed by the burden of external debt. Their findings and recommendations have been of assistance to member Governments in defining their national and regional policies, and have served as background material for the deliberations of intergovernmental institutions and organs of the United Nations. Furthermore, assistance was provided to countries

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of the region in the establishment or improvement of national information systems through advisory missions and the organization of 10 training seminars at which 380 national specialists were trained. A more effective use of information was also achieved through assistance in the application of new technologies for information management, such as microcomputers, telecommunications, optic discs and so on. Training in the application of those technologies and the preparation of training manuals were instrumental in achieving a higher degree of standardization throughout the region in this area, conducive to promoting the exchange of information and increased co-operation among the countries of the region in this field.

(c) Environment. Through projects executed jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) or financed by it, ECLAC has provided technical assistance advisory services to strengthen the incorporation of the environmental dimension in national development programmes and plans. In this regard, ECLAC endeavoured to provide support to member Governments to make this incorporation operational.

(d) Human settlements. The outputs under this programme were carried out jointly with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and responded to the regional demand of research on planning methodology and appropriate building technologies. ECLAC work in this area is also reflected in the organization and substantive participation in 10 regional and subregional meetings and the provision of technical assistance in those fields. Special emphasis was also given to studying the functioning of the region's metropolitan areas, in view of the impact of those areas on economic and social development in many countries of the region. Likewise, work done on urban poverty and precarious settlements has been highly relevant to meeting the needs of member States, as those areas are of growing concern in times of crisis. The Joint ECLAC/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements Unit participated with other international organizations in the establishment of the Latin American Centre for Training in Local Government, which started operation in December 1989.

(e) Industrial development and science and technology. The activities undertaken during the biennium 1988-1989 continued to focus on the following areas: (i) achieving consensus among policy-makers in member countries on the importance of incorporating technical progress criteria in the definition of international competitiveness in industrial strategies and policies; (ii) intensifying the links with enterprises of the industrial sector through active participation in workshops, seminars and similar meetings organized by Latin American entrepreneurs to broaden the links with non-governmental organizations active in the region that are related to the industrial sector; and (iii) supplying the Governments of the region with studies to enable them to identify and encourage technical co-operation activities among them in the industrial field.

(f) International trade and development finance. In close collaboration with UNCTAD and the Latin American Economic System, reports were prepared in order to establish the strategic interests of the member countries in the specific themes being dealt with in the Uruguay Round. Actions and negotiation positions have been recommended to the Governments based on such studies. In this connection, special interest was shown in the new themes being included in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations for the first time, such as the service sector and agriculture. In co-operation with UNCTAD a study was prepared on the impact of technological change on supply and demand of two products of importance for the region, tin and aluminium. The findings were discussed with government experts. Furthermore, at the request of the Andean Pact authority, a study was elaborated on the character of the Andean Parliament as a permanent organ of the Pact. In the sphere of development financing, a number of studies were prepared to provide new insights on the determinants of domestic savings and the role of the financing institutions in the allocation of resources for investment in selected countries, and proved to be highly useful for the design of macro-economic and monetary policies. In addition, through close follow-up on the external debt situation in various Latin American countries, ECLAC has been able to assist member Governments in the improvement of their information systems in this field. Finally, special attention was given to studies on development financing within the framework of development and equity.

(g) Natural resources. In minerals, the most significant achievement has been the support provided to the Latin American Mining Organization, especially in the preparation of the second phase of the Information System for the Mining Sector (INFOMIN). This activity has been very well received in both the public and private sectors related to mining in the region. In water resources, the most noteworthy achievement has been the creation of a network of training activities under the leadership of ECLAC to develop and execute training programmes for water resource managers.

(h) Energy. ECLAC work in energy concentrated on the preparation of studies related to improving the management and planning in the sector. These publications have been very timely and well received by both public and private energy entities in the countries of the region. With the use of extrabudgetary resources, analyses and proposals on the use of new and renewable energy sources were carried out and a follow-up of the evolution of the subsector of hydrocarbons was made. Furthermore, training and advisory services were provided to the national enterprises of electricity and to the Central America Council on the Integration of the Electricity Sector. In addition, an analysis of the perspectives of the sector was prepared and proposals were made for the setting up of an interconnection among the countries of the Caribbean isthmus.

(i) Population. The population programme carried out by the Latin American Demographic Centre, emphasized the multidisciplinary approach of its activities, working more closely with national institutions in the design of sectoral policies focused on less favoured groups of the population. In this regard, specially noteworthy are the studies prepared on the integration of women into development and on the socio-economic conditions of aged people. At the same time, the Centre developed microcomputer technologies to help the countries of the region in the implementation of systems to obtain disaggregated population and housing data. Assistance to member Governments in the preparation of the 1990 census round was intensified with a view to strengthening their self-sufficiency in this field, giving special emphasis to ways and means of facilitating their use of the data obtained for their sectoral and subnational planning. Another noteworthy activity was the assistance given to the Central American countries to help in the solution of the problems raised by displaced populations in Central America. To carry on

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this initiative, a study was made on the feasibility of setting up national information systems on displaced populations. The Centre's's training programme - besides its regular post-graduate course - included short-term training activities carried out in the countries of the region. About 300 Latin American and Caribbean Professionals, as well as several Portuguese-speaking African employees, participated in these training activities.

(j) Social development and humanitarian affairs. The main line of activity of the ECLAC social development programme during the biennium 1988-1989 was to describe and interpret some principal aspects of the important social changes that are taking place and to assist member Governments in the design of policies that would contribute to alleviating their most negative effects. In this respect, emphasis was given to the analysis of the effects of the economic crisis on less favoured populations and to the study of measures to diminish its consequences. With respect to the integration of women into development, research and reports centred on studying the repercussions of the economic and social crisis, changes in the status of women, the employment situation of women, rural women, demographic changes, legislative reforms since 1980 and information systems.

(k) Statistics. The setting up and strengthening of computerized data banks in the fields of national accounts and international trade and social statistics reached a highly advanced stage during the biennium 1988-1989. These data banks enabled the preparation of statistical publications widely disseminated in the region, amongst international organizations and in the academic community, as well as the elaboration of pioneering studies on extreme poverty, the situation of children and youth, and women and development. The dissemination of information through publications and magnetic devices made available to governmental institutions, academic communities and private users proved to be extremely useful.

(l) Transport, communications and tourism. The work done in relation to structural changes in the international transport chain and their impact on transport policy in the region was especially notable. ECLAC's continuing efforts in support of railway information systems, carried out in conjunction with the Latin American Railways Association, as well as the research into the impact of subsidies and different forms of control and organization of public transport systems, also contributed substantially to the achievement of the programme's objectives. With respect to land-locked countries, it is worth mentioning that ECLAC was instrumental in negotiating a customs transit agreement between Bolivia and Peru, and acted in an advisory capacity in similar negotiations between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Section 13. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Table 13.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	38	31	-	4	3	1	1	81	81	82	84
Food and agriculture	56	47	4	2	3	-	7	83	91	91	103
Marine affairs	18	2	-	1	15	-	-	11	11	11	11
Development issues and policies	241	187	2	27	25	8	4	78	78	79	81
Environment	12	7	-	-	5	14	-	58	58	80	80
Human settlements	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Industrial development	39	32	5	2	-	-	5	82	94	94	107
International trade and development finance	43	32	-	4	7	15	12	74	74	81	101
Natural resources	26	21	-	4	1	2	-	80	80	82	82
Population	22	18	3	-	1	-	-	81	95	95	95
Public administration and finance	15	14	-	1	-	-	-	93	93	93	93
Science and technology	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Social development and humanitarian affairs	41	33	1	7	-	2	1	80	82	83	86

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Table 13.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Statistics	125	84	-	20	21	1	-	67	67	67	67
Transport, communications and tourism	47	38	3	2	4	10	1	80	87	89	91
Energy	18	10	-	-	8	-	1	55	55	55	61
Total	764	579	18	74	93	53	32	75	78	79	83

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

13.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category maintained its previous level of 20 per cent. Total extrabudgetary resources available for the biennium 1988-1989 were $29.6 million, of which $21.4 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.13).

13.2 The overall delivery of outputs during the biennium was substantially higher than in the past. Thus, the implementation rate in 1988-1989 was 78 per cent as compared to 65 per cent in 1986-1987. Two factors contributed to this improved performance. Firstly, programmed outputs were fewer in 1988-1989 than in 1986-1987, that is, their number in 1988-1989 totalled 764 outputs as against 886 in the past biennium. Secondly, and most importantly, the number of additional outputs introduced by legislation was limited to 53 outputs in 1988-1989, as compared to 194 outputs in 1986-1987. Outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat were also fewer in 1988-1989, that is, 32 outputs as compared to 45 outputs in 1986-1987.

13.3 The implementation of highest priority outputs attained 84 per cent in 1988-1989. The departures consisted of seven outputs postponed and eight terminated. Of the outputs postponed, four were completed substantively during the biennium. The terminations consisted of six meetings cancelled by legislative decision and two publications terminated by the secretariat. It should be noted in this connection that legislative bodies added 16 outputs of highest-priority designation. They were all implemented during the biennium.

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13.4 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) Food and agriculture. The activities undertaken in the field of agricultural development policy, planning and programming include reports on the harmonization of national food plans and policies; improvement of an agricultural data base for women; and the management, conservation and exploitation of indigenous forest resources. Technical reports were also prepared for member countries on the improvement of agricultural development planning and policies. In addition a number of seminars were organized on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of investment programmes and projects and on afforestation and reforestation techniques as a basis for combating drought and desertification. As regards promotion of integrated rural development, the main activities included reports on measures to improve land tenure policies and inheritance laws. Various technical publications were also prepared on issues relating to the improvement of women's land holdings and land rights, and the improvement of agricultural supporting services geared to the needs of small farmers and pastoralists. In addition, a number of reports were submitted to member countries on the improvement of food marketing institutions, food self-sufficiency and security through prevention of post-harvest food losses and insect pest management.

(b) Marine affairs. The main objective of the marine affairs programme was the development of capabilities for the exploration, exploitation and management of marine resources. In the area of capability development, training has been an ongoing activity in the programme, because of the apparent need for African countries for new techniques for exploiting the resources of the sea. Thus, more effective strategies for the exploitation of the fisheries of the lakes of Uganda and Zaire were suggested to the Governments of those countries. In this connection, an important step was made through proposing concrete modalities of co-operation between the two countries on the exploration, research, exploitation and management of the fisheries of Lakes Mobutu Seseseko and Idi Amin. In addition, a publication on the legal framework and machinery for the conduct of marine-related activities was prepared and distributed to the member States.

(c) Development issues and policies. Activities emphasized the improvement of the overall policy framework and the development priorities as contained in the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. Thus special efforts were made to build the planning and modelling capability at the country level where ECA models were developed and training provided. In this respect, countries are increasingly requesting secretariat assistance for modelling and forecasting. The least developed countries have been the subject of a series of studies with a view to identifying their particular problems and the progress achieved since the inception of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. Activities carried out for the strengthening of subregional economic co-operation centred on identification of economic co-operation and integration projects that could have a positive impact on critical economic areas. Accordingly, studies and research were conducted on clearing-house mechanisms and the creation of monetary zones at subregional levels. In addition, market and feasibility studies on multinational industrial projects included promotional activities to establish those industries effectively. Worth noting is that the study on the interconnection of electricity grids in the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries was followed by several technical studies on interconnection that were actually implemented. Other studies, such as those on navigation on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika and the identification of high-yield ecological zones for the production of cereals, have all been followed by operational studies to promote specific integration projects in the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries. In the field of education and training 15 technical publications were produced, two of which, pertaining to the monitoring and evaluation of educational systems, are used by university post-graduate students. Furthermore, several seminars, workshops and training programmes were conducted. As regards manpower and employment planning and policies, seven reports and technical publications were produced. Two of them, "Human Resources in Africa" and "A Handbook for Manpower Planners in Africa", have proved to be very useful to educators, policy makers, academics and planners. The demand for those publications increased steadily and there have been positive comments amongst users in member States. During the biennium the Pan-African Documentation and Information System acted as a clearing-house for the dissemination of socio-economic development information to member States. It also provided training courses for staff at documentation centres in African countries and assisted member States in the establishment of a network for the exchange of development information in the African region. At the start of the biennium, there were 11 national participating centres in the network. At its close, their number reached 30. There were no subregional centres in January 1988: four have now been established; two are operational, and for the other two the host country has signed the accord and the necessary equipment has been installed. There were no regional participating centres in January 1988. At the end of the biennium, 30 regional and subregional centres were participating.

(d) Environment. During the biennium, 5 outputs were terminated at the initiative of the secretariat whereas 14 additional ones required by legislation were delivered. The additions related to environmental conservation with special emphasis on drought and desertification control, pollution control and environmental awareness. The high number of additional outputs required by the different legislative organs of the Commission reveals the increased awareness of member States to current environmental issues and their determination, with the assistance of the secretariat, to develop and strengthen their environmental capabilities.

(e) Human settlements. During the biennium 1988-1989, activities carried out under the Human settlements programme reflected the continuity of efforts towards achieving the objectives assigned to the ECA secretariat by the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment and endorsed by the Conference of Ministers of the Commission. In this connection, a major undertaking consisting of a project on the development and commercialization of indigenous building materials in Africa was launched with funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Twenty-one countries agreed to fund the local costs involved and participated actively in the project, which focused on six building materials and the development of small-scale enterprises.

(f) Industrial development. A major aspect of the activities of the secretariat in the field of policy development, planning and institution building is its contribution to the preparation of the revised integrated subregional programmes under the Industrial Development Decade for Africa for East and Southern Africa, Central Africa and West Africa respectively. The salient features of the activities of the secretariat in the development of basic industries during the biennium 1988-1989 have been the increased efforts towards the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation. Technical publications on selected multinational projects have made it possible to come up with concrete recommendations on measures required to make such projects more viable. The activities of the secretariat have also aimed at strengthening intra-African co-operation through the preparation of model feasibility reports on the manufacture of essential capital goods such as low-cost transport equipment, machine tools, tractors and so on. It should be noted that the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa has already embarked on follow-up actions on the model pre-feasibility reports. In the development of agro-based industries, efforts were directed towards the provision of technical assistance and advisory services in the area of food industries. An important impact of the activities of the secretariat was the increasing number of countries that have embarked on the formulation of national programmes for the production of composite flours. Of particular importance was the assessment of the possibilities of intra-African co-operation in setting up pulp and paper industries. The countries concerned were able, through the above assessment, to identify sources of alternative raw materials for their existing or planned pulp and paper industries. The secretariat prepared technical publications for the use of Governments as well as existing and potential small-scale industries on such issues as modalities for investment promotion, mobilization of financial resources and project profiles for setting up small-scale industries in critical consumer goods subsectors, especially agro-industries.

(g) International trade and development finance. The objective of the programme was to assist member States in implementing trade policies and programmes in order to enhance their socio-economic development. This was achieved through the preparation of technical publications and other studies aimed at the critical analysis of the relevant issues in trade and development and suggesting appropriate solutions; provision of advisory services on trade policy and institutional arrangements; organization and servicing of conferences, meetings and workshops to harmonization of Africa's position in international trade, monetary and financial negotiations; and preparation of reports to member States on the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for promoting trade for the development and strengthening of trade and financial relations between other developing and developed regions. As part of the effort to alleviate the debt problem, the secretariat made proposals in which the revival of economic growth and the restoration of a viable external payments position were considered to be crucial. This was contained in the document entitled "Alternative Systems of External Flows including Debt Management". It also organized and serviced a meeting of high-level experts from both within and outside the region, which considered the revised version of the feasibility study on the establishment of an African monetary fund. Specific and concrete recommendations were made on how to accelerate the establishment of the African monetary fund.

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(h) Natural resources. On the mineral resources subprogramme, the secretariat assisted member States in their efforts to restore their mineral sector to its former heights by helping Governments in the elaboration of right policies, the setting up of rehabilitation programmes, the building up of technical knowledge of mineral resources through studies on selected minerals, the strengthening of national expertise through the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops, and the pooling of resources through the establishment and operation of subregional mineral resources development centres. In the water resources subprogramme, the secretariat, jointly with UNDP, assisted during 1988-1989 the Lake Chad, Nile, Niger and Senegal river basin organizations in making resource assessment studies.

(i) Population. The study on the impact of maternal and child health and family planning programmes on fertility, infant and child mortality and maternal health has contributed to enhancing knowledge of the interactions and relationships among fertility, infant and child mortality and maternal health, and the integration of population factors in development planning. Advisory missions undertaken to population commissions, national census and other government offices assisted efforts to operationalize the integration of population into development. The study on a comparative geographic analysis of mortality provided estimates of mortality levels and discussed mortality patterns and differentials among four countries in Central Africa. The results of the study were acceptable to demographers in the countries studied as well as to other researchers in the region. Furthermore, the study on infant and child mortality will contribute to Governments' efforts to improve health, environment and social welfare services.

(j) Public administration and finance. The activities here consisted of reports and technical publications aimed at assisting member States in improving the management of the economy, particularly by emphasizing the vital role that public service institutions and systems could play in the African development process. Those reports underlined the need for adequate mobilization of domestic financial resources and the efficient allocation of resources to priority sectors.

(k) Science and technology. The studies and reports implemented contributed to increasing recognition by Governments of member States of the role of science and technology. This was reflected in policy statements and through the incorporation of explicit measures for science and technology in national development plans. New and strengthened infrastructures and institutions for the development of manpower for science and technology have evolved and new initiatives taken to provide appropriate incentives to scientific and technological manpower. Concrete steps are under way through the working groups of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development to develop and implement subregional projects that will strengthen technical co-operation among the countries of the region.

(l) Social development and humanitarian affairs. During 1988-1989 activities were directed to studies of the modalities of popular participation, study of the role of rural technology, evaluation of rural development experiences in African countries, dissemination of information on rural development through the journal Rural Progress, and advisory service missions to member States. Operational activities were also undertaken, including the establishment of the United Nations

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and provision of advisory services to member States. The reports and publications on youth helped member States by providing a basis for determining where efforts should be directed in terms of strengthening policies and programmes for rural youth. They also provided information on the various youth organizations, their structures, activities and achievements, and indicated that more deliberate and concerted efforts were required in terms of appropriate policies and programmes for the prevention of increasing rates of crime and juvenile deliquency in the region. The sensitization of member States in social issues, which is already well advanced, continued during the biennium and concentrated on popular participation in the development process, particularly by women, youth and the rural poor.

(m) Statistics. During the biennium 1988-1989, further progress was made in the collection, presentation and dissemination of basic economic data on international trade, industry, transport and communication, natural resources, prices, national accounts and the public sector. In addition, the programme continued to receive the importance it deserved. Print-outs on integrated economic, demographic and social statistics were produced and sent to countries on a regular basis. The purpose of those technical publications was to enable countries to compare their economic and social performances with those of other countries. Under censuses and surveys, a total of 27 outputs were programmed, of which 19 were produced and 8 terminated. The terminations were due to the vacancy situation in the division. The programme provided technical backstopping to missions in the fields of population censuses, household surveys, civil registration systems and environment statistics. It also contributed to the organization of working groups, seminars and on-the-job training of statistical personnel; the publication of technical papers and reports containing useful guidelines and the production of computer print-outs on demographic social and environmental statistics. All of those activities contributed to the development of statistical infrastructures and the improvement of demographic, social and environment statistics in African countries.

(n) Transport, communications and tourism. The secretariat prepared guidelines for simplification of transport documents and procedures as part of eliminating the non-physical barriers to inter-country traffic flows. Guidelines were also prepared and disseminated to member States on design and implementation of manpower development policies for general and multimodal transport operations. Furthermore, at the request of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, all members of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, a study on the extent to which those countries could use containers for transportation of goods through the Indian Ocean ports was prepared and sent to all of them.

(o) Energy. The programme activities in the biennium 1988-1989 were concentrated on acquiring accurate knowledge of conventional and renewable sources of energy known to exist in the region. Thus a report on coal resources in Africa, their development and increased utilization was prepared. A paper on the development of new and renewable sources of energy in selected coastal and island States of Eastern Africa attempted to bring out the impact of those sources of energy on the betterment of energy supply in some African countries. Furthermore, the secretariat studies on interconnection of electrical grids and the local manufacture of electrical equipment, parts and components have encouraged the member States to interconnect their own electrical power plants with those of their neighbours and also to utilize the potential for local manufacturing of cables, insulators, poles and electric lamps.

Section 14. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Table 14.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Food and agriculture	13	8	-	1	4	1	-	61	61	64	64
Development issues and policies	7	5	-	1	1	-	-	71	71	71	71
Environment	4	-	-	1	3	-	-				
Human settlements	10	4	-	3	3	-	-	40	40	40	40
Industrial development	13	5	-	6	2	1	-	38	38	42	42
International trade and development finance	4	3	-	1	-	-	1	75	75	75	100
Natural resources	5	1	-	3	1	-	-	20	20	20	20
Population	16	6	-	10	-	-	2	37	37	37	50
Public administration and finance	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	50	50	50	50
Science and technology	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	75	75	75	75
Social development and humanitarian affairs	11	5	2	2	2	1	-	45	63	66	66
Statistics	12	8	-	3	1	-	1	66	66	66	75
Transport, communications and tourism	12	6	-	1	5	-	-	50	50	50	50
Energy	11	9	-	1	1	-	-	81	81	81	81
Total	126	65	2	35	24	3	4	52	53	54	57

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a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

14.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category was 22 per cent, that is, 5 percentage points lower from the 27 per cent reported for the biennium 1986-1987. Extrabudgetary resources available for the biennium were $3.2 million, of which $1.8 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.14).

14.2 The 53 per cent overall implementation rate during the biennium 1988-1989 was much lower in comparison to the 77 per cent reported for the 1986-1987 period. In this connection, the secretariat of ESCWA reported that it had encountered difficulties in carrying out its functions in the first half of 1988 owing to the escalation of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq during that period.

14.3 The departures from programmed commitments consisted mainly of technical publications (see A/45/218, annex II). Of the 29 publications postponed, 6 were completed substantively during the biennium. At the same time 25 per cent of the outputs terminated were reviewed and endorsed by the Commission.

14.4 The implementation of highest-priority outputs was 65 per cent during the biennium. The departures consisted of five postponed publications and one report terminated. Half of them were endorsed by the Commission.

14.5 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) Food and agriculture. The issues of the bulletin Agriculture and Development in Western Asia assessed the agricultural development in the region during the biennium 1988-1989 and tackled some critical problems in the agricultural sector at the national and regional level. Furthermore, a plan of action to combat desertification in Iraq was prepared and two desertification control projects were launched. This was supplemented by two training workshops in the area of economics of resource conservation, combating desertification and land use planning. The objective of strengthening agricultural planning capabilities was served by organizing and substantively participating in 11 workshops in the field of project analysis and credit management, especially in the use of computer packages prepared by FAO. In addition to the foregoing activities, efforts towards the improvement of agricultural policies at the farm level continued. In this respect, reports on food marketing and distribution in selected countries have helped in identifying the needed improvements in the marketing systems and ways of attaining them.

(b) Development issues and policies. During the biennium 1988-1989, the major focus of the programme was on studies and reports that analysed the medium-term development prospects in the region, as well as the development strategies and the adjustment policies adopted by member countries. This included projections of oil revenues, imports and debt services in the region and focused on the manufacturing and agricultural sectors and their future development, problems and prospects. In the area of the least developed countries, the main contribution was to assess the economic and social conditions prevailing in the two least developed countries in the ESCWA region, analyse their development obstacles and examine their financial needs.

(c) Environment. In the biennium 1988-1989, the Environment programme was inactive owing to the withdrawal of institutional support by UNEP. This has negatively affected the secretariat's effort to integrate the environmental dimension into its work programme for the period in question. However, through internal redeployment of resources, an Environment Co-ordination Unit was established in the second half of the biennium. The results of its work will be reflected in the biennium 1990-1991.

(d) Human settlements. It is to be noted that as a result of integrating this programme with the social development and population programmes, a thorough reassessment of planned activities was made and the outputs rationalized in line with the new reorientation and resources available. It was thus necessary to reformulate or postpone certain outputs and terminate others. The postponements and terminations were endorsed by the Commission. As for the outputs delivered, they consisted of technical publications on housing policies and proposals for improvements in building materials and approaches to city management.

(e) Industrial development. In the field of regional co-operation, a study was prepared recommending adjustment measures to strengthen industrial co-ordination among countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council. Furthermore, studies on international marketing problems of industrial products have been completed. The studies focused in particular on textile, aluminium, steel and cement producers. In terms of the development of agro-food industries, five project profiles were prepared along with two pre-feasibility studies. Activities relating to specialized industrial technologies focused on electronics industries in the Arab countries in preparation for the first Arab conference on perspectives of modern biotechnologies in the Arab countries. Lastly, a noteworthy contribution was made through participation in the preparation of a feasibility study to establish a regional silicon foundry in Iraq. The ESCWA contribution was essential in formulating and sustaining the regional aspect of the project.

(f) International trade and development finance. Activities under the programme consisted of technical publications, which examined the external trade and payment situations and the problems and policies affecting export performance in the countries of the region. The studies were well received by the intergovernmental body concerned.

(g) Natural resources. The Commission's natural resources programme for the biennium 1988-1989 focused on two issues highlighted in the Mar del Plata Action Plan, namely, development and conservation and management of water resources. Therefore, special consideration was given to topics such as the establishment of a data base, development and conservation of water resources using new technologies, in particular remote sensing, and promoting manpower in the water sector. Within the same framework, the activities pertaining to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade were terminated to avoid duplication of resources and efforts with the WHO East Mediterranean Regional Office, which was implementing similar activities. A study on the optimum use of two shared water basins within the ESCWA region using remote sensing techniques was completed and is expected to be of great use to the four countries concerned (Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen).

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(h) Population. In the area of demographic analysis, the Population programme produced and disseminated data on a large number of demographic and related socio-economic variables necessary for development planning and policy-making. That endeavour materialized in the publication of the "Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheet as Assessed in 1988". The topic of infant mortality was given special attention. Two studies were published in a volume entitled "Infant and Childhood Mortality in Western Asia". In order to disseminate further the results of population research, the Population Bulletin of ESCWA continued to appear as a recurrent publication. Furthermore, a trilingual demographic dictionary was published. In the field of employment promotion and manpower development, a fully computerized labour force data base was finalized during the biennium.

(i) Public administration and finance. The outputs produced consisted of a review of developments and trends in the monetary and financial sectors and an examination of the role of financial markets in investment promotion in the ESCWA region. However, the activities relating to diversification of national income sources in oil-exporting countries was terminated by legislative authority.

(j) Science and technology. Studies and country papers were prepared on issues relating to policies, mechanisms and measures needed to cater for the development and utilization of endogenous industrial technological capabilities through the work of specialized financial institutions. In addition, a number of areas were identified for scientific co-operation, together with concrete proposals and plans of actions for effecting that co-operation. Finally, a thorough micro-analysis of the technical changes and their causes in the public sector was conducted.

(k) Social development and humanitarian affairs. During the biennium 1988-1989, a data base on disability was established, which included statistics on disability issues, a bibliography of Arabic documentation on disability-related issues and a directory of experts and institutions dealing with disability. Other work undertaken consisted of the development of social indicators for the region and the completion of two studies dealing with social aspects of rural development in the region. Furthermore, several projects relating to women and development were undertaken, namely, a self-help group to promote income generation among poor women; a project on participation of women in food and textile industries; preparation of a directory of Arab professional women for technical co-operation among developing countries and strengthening the statistical capacity for promoting the participation of women in development.

(l) Statistics. The programme continued to provide the necessary backstopping to the work of the secretariat and all its recurrent publications were delivered on schedule. Furthermore, the programme succeeded in undertaking a joint activity with regional Arab organizations, which resulted in an Arab unified abstract. Co-ordination of statistical activities has been satisfactorily pursued through ESCWA participation in planning and policy-making meetings at the regional and international levels. However, activities in areas relating to statistics on disability and environment were delayed and a publication on social statistics was terminated.

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(m) Transport, communications and tourism. Work during the biennium 1988-1989 focused on project appraisal methods in the transport sector and on the development of multimodal transport. The formulation of development strategy and policies in the maritime transport sector, as well as the studies on road construction techniques and on container traffic in Western Asia, were also among the focal areas of the programme. Thus, a technical publication entitled "Project Appraisal Techniques in the Transport Sector" was prepared. In the field of multimodal transport, a report was prepared informing the countries about the implementation status of the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods and the latest trends in container traffic development in Western Asia, respectively. Regarding road construction techniques and maritime transport, two technical publications, entitled "Comparative Study on Road Construction Techniques in the ESCWA Region" and "Strategy and Policies for the Development of Maritime Transport in Western Asia", were prepared. At the same time five outputs were terminated by legislative bodies.

(n) Energy. During the biennium 1988-1989, energy-related activities undertaken in the region in 1987 and 1988 were surveyed and assessed. This covered the electricity sector, including a comprehensive review of progress made in the expansion and improvement of national grids and regional co-operation for the interconnection of electricity grids. Efforts were also intensified to enhance the regional information network on new and renewable sources of energy established to strengthen co-operation among the countries of the region through the dissemination and exchange of information on institutions dealing with renewable energy, expertise available in this field and ongoing and planned renewable energy projects. In order to provide ESCWA member countries with information on and assessment of the latest technologies, activities in the field of renewable energy included a technical publication covering the latest scientific and technological achievements in solar, wind, biomass, hydropower, geothermal, ocean thermal energy conversion and other renewable energy systems and devices. Issues of energy conservation and efficiency received priority consideration. The major contribution in this field consisted of conducting energy audits for selected energy-intensive industries in the region and the assessment of low-grade fuels that might be appropriate energy substitutes in many sectors.

Section 15. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Table 15.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	32	20	5	7	-	1	6	62	78	78	96
Economic co-operation among developing countries	43	19	-	15	9	-	-	44	44	44	44
Commodities	157	76	1	26	54	5	2	48	49	50	51
Manufactures and semi-manufactures	78	55	11	10	2	-	-	70	84	84	84
Trade among countries having different economic and social systems	33	15	12	1	5	-	-	45	81	81	81
Money, finance and development	64	50	-	11	3	3	-	78	78	79	79
Insurance	10	4	-	-	6	-	-	40	40	40	40
Trade facilitation	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Transfer of technology	119	65	9	37	8	5	-	55	62	64	64
Shipping and ports	57	30	-	15	12	2	1	53	53	54	56
Total	628	369	38	122	99	16	9	59	65	66	67

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a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

15.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 13 per cent as compared to 6 per cent in 1986-1987. Extrabudgetary resources were estimated at $32.2 million, of which $30.1 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.5).

15.2 The overall delivery rate was 65 per cent as against 77 per cent during the previous biennium. This difference has to be seen in the context of the higher vacancy rate and the number of programmed outputs in 1988-1989, which exceeded by 103 outputs those programmed in 1986-1987. Thus, 628 outputs were programmed for the biennium 1988-1989 against 535 outputs only in 1986-1987. In absolute terms, the total number of outputs delivered as programmed in 1988-1989, including those reformulated, amounted to 407 outputs, compared to 413 outputs in the 1986-1987 period.

15.3 The shortfall in implementation consisted mainly of reports and meetings of intergovernmental bodies, followed closely by technical publications (see A/45/218, annex II). Almost half (i.e. 14) of the 30 publications postponed were completed substantively at the end of the biennium.

15.4 The rate of implementation for the highest-priority designation outputs averaged 73 per cent during the biennium, mainly on account of postponements and terminations of intergovernmental meetings and the reports intended for these meetings. It is relevant to mention that those departures were largely under the Commodities programme, which is always conditioned by the development of the process of negotiations of the established intergovernmental machinery. The entry into force of certain agreements on the one hand, and the inconclusive process of consultations on the other contributed in large measure to the postponements and terminations of outputs under the programme.

15.5 Particulars of the activities undertaken under the various programmes are given below:

(a) Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The least developed countries 1988 report, which reviews the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, addressed several issues of importance to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. Thus, as part of the preparations for Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 28 African least developed countries prepared individual country presentations assisted by the special programme for least developed countries. Moreover, Part II of the Trade and Development Report 1989 focused on the experience of least developed countries with structural adjustment programmes and included specific case-studies on four African countries. The Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Developed Countries (donor/recipient) provided a useful opportunity for wider circulation of the Declaration by the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and the documents prepared by ECA on the subject, especially that entitled "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation". As part of the global monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action, the Least Developed Countries Report 1989 included a section on women's role in the least developed countries.

(b) Economic co-operation among developing countries. During the biennium 1988-1989, the role of enterprises in economic co-operation among developing countries processes was enhanced through providing informative literature and organizing meetings leading to the strengthening of UNCTAD mandate in the area of enterprise co-operation by the Committee on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries. With respect to integration, the outputs implemented resulted in an increased awareness of the need to revitalize the process and in the adoption of recommendations, as well as the formulation of a project for the achievement of that objective. Implemented outputs also adequately addressed the questions of clearing and payments arrangements and mobilization of domestic resources. This enabled UNCTAD to obtain a strong mandate on the question of trade financing, in particular, the interregional trade financing facility for non-traditional products traded among developing countries. Although an increasing number of technical co-operation activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries are being carried out by regional and subregional institutions, UNCTAD continued to implement 10 projects in 1989 to enhance the endeavours of developing countries in this area, with special reference to the global system of trade preferences, monetary and financial co-operation and enhancing the contribution of the enterprise sector to the process of economic co-operation among developing countries.

(c) Commodities. In 1989, international agreements were successfully negotiated for the setting up of autonomous international study groups on copper and tin. Furthermore, agreements on rubber and jute and jute products were successfully re-negotiated. The basic conditions for the entry into force of the Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities were met in June 1989, and consequently the first meeting of the Governing Council was convened in July 1989. The issue of compensatory financing is an essential aspect of the integrated programme for commodities. Technical work by the secretariat analysing the problem of commodity earnings shortfall and the finance made available under existing facilities was widely appreciated and recognized as being of high quality. Thus, at the second resumed session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfall, held from 10 to 14 April 1989, substantive conclusions and recommendations were adopted. The Working Party on Diversification, Processing, Marketing and Distribution met in September 1989 and on the basis of studies presented by the secretariat unanimously adopted a set of agreed conclusions. This was the first time in many years of intergovernmental discussions that Governments reached substantive agreement on diversification, processing, marketing and distribution issues in UNCTAD. With respect to technical and research reports, a document on recent developments in the world commodity situation was prepared for consideration by the Committee on Commodities at its thirteenth session. In its agreed conclusion 25 (XII), the Committee set out specific issues on which the secretariat was to conduct further research. With regard to support to technical co-operation activities, an interregional project on food import management and policies came into operation in 1989. It is being financed jointly by the Governments of Italy and Switzerland. The aim of the project is to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed, to improve in the context of national food plans the management of their imports and policies in order to reduce the foreign exchange costs of food imports.

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(d) Money, finance and development. The programme's activities focused on supporting intergovernmental consideration of international monetary and financial issues, the debt problems of developing countries and global interdependence. It contributed to clarifying the nature of the debt problem and its relationship to the development crisis, and lead to policy initiatives strengthening the debt strategy. Greater clarity was also brought to the understanding of interactions between the external environment and domestic adjustment efforts. In addition, assistance was carried out within the framework of the debt management and financial analysis system. As from 1989, an improved software version has been introduced that performs better as regards processing speed and flexibility in report generation. Increased attention was given to supporting government efforts to strengthen the administrative and institutional environment in national debt offices.

(e) Manufactures and semi-manufactures. By further deepening its analysis of international trade issues, the secretariat contributed to increasing the awareness of the need for member States concerned to resist protectionist pressures and reduce protectionism, to facilitate structural adjustment processes and to control effectively restrictive business practices, particularly those affecting the trade and development of developing countries. A significant contribution was made to a better understanding of the role of services in the development process. A number of developing countries were assisted in analysing the role of that sector in their economies. Furthermore, analysis of in-depth developments in international trade relations was pursued and technical co-operation activities were carried out with a view to assisting the developing countries to participate effectively in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Special attention was given to the African countries in this regard.

(f) Transfer of technology. One of the important achievements of the programme was the review and stock-taking carried out by Governments and the secretariat of UNCTAD. That review, together with findings from the secretariat's ongoing work on trade and technological change, will help to set the stage for action on how developing countries could meet the technological challenges of the 1990s. A second important achievement was the contribution to policy analysis of the impact of technological and commercial changes on the legislation and its consequent implications for transfer of technology. A third achievement was the work on the promotion and encouragement of technological innovation, particularly the assessment of the role of research and development activities and industrial property protection in this regard. Lastly, the programme, through its advisory service on transfer of technology and drawing on its research and policy analysis functions, has continued to respond to requests for technical co-operation coming from the developing countries, including an in-depth assessment of the special technology problems faced by the least developed countries.

(g) Shipping and ports. In the field of shipping policy, a report was prepared on freight rate consultations and negotiations, where the entire mechanism, taking into account different experiences, can be utilized for the establishment of sound shippers' councils in developing countries. In the field of port development, the studies carried out during the biennium responded to the specific needs of developing countries and presented relevant up-to-date facts and figures that would stimulate developments in ocean transport. The continuous

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production of packaged training programmes and of a series of monographs on port practices responded to the concerns expressed by the developing countries. Numerous workshops and seminars contributed to creating the necessary awareness towards all aspects of multimodal transport implications and the efforts were pursued to implement the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods, as well as the Hamburg Rules. In the field of maritime legislation a major breakthrough was achieved during the biennium and work done was commended by the international community. Thus, the UNCTAD Non-Mandatory Minimum Standards for Shipping Agents were unanimously endorsed and their use recommended to the parties concerned. The maritime advisory exchange is functioning and work was completed towards a convention on maritime lines, mortgages and related subjects. As far as African economic recovery is concerned, it can be stated that 60 per cent of the activities of the Shipping Division are directly addressing recovery problems. The publication of the Review of Maritime Transport for Africa, as direct support to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, provided for basic data that would enable Governments, development agencies, port authorities and shipping companies to compare information, identify trends, monitor transport statistics and plan future maritime projects. In addition, the technical assistance activities increased substantially, through effective project implementation, on-the-job training and the development of a wide range of seminars and workshops directly related to shipping operations and derived from assessed urgent requirements in the African region. In these efforts, the priority attached to the harmonization of shipping policy formulation resulted in measures that would produce a more cost-effective shipping service through economies of scale and would ensure a balance of interests between shippers and shipowners.

Section 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Table 16.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Institutional infrastructure for trade promotion at the national level	7	6	-	-	1	-	1	86	86	86	100
Export market development	61	17	-	-	44	-	6	28	28	28	38
Specialized national trade promotion services	24	14	-	-	10	-	3	58	58	58	71
Manpower development for trade promotion	7	4	-	-	3	-	9	57	57	57	186
Import operations and techniques	10	5	-	-	5	-	10	50	50	50	150
Technical co-operation with national chambers of commerce	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	110	47	-	-	63	-	29	43	43	43	69

16.1 ITC is a joint subsidiary organ of the United Nations and GATT. It acts as a focal point for all United Nations technical assistance activities in trade promotion. Accordingly, the bulk of the Centre's work is of a technical co-operation nature. During the biennium 1988-1989, the amount of extrabudgetary resources available to the Centre were estimated at $62.7 million, of which $55.6 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.16). It should be noted that the United Nations contribution to the Centre's budget amounted to $12.4 million during the same period. The vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category averaged 5.6 per cent during the biennium 1988-1989.

16.2 The figures on output delivery appearing in the above table refer to non-operational activities of the Centre. They consist of technical publications for use by Governments, specialized national trade promotion services and the business community. As such, they differ in content from the corresponding table in the 1986-1987 programme performance report. The latter also included the advisory missions that were implemented under operational projects. Their number in 1988-1989 amounted to 298 completed missions as against 290 programmed. Therefore, if added to the total of table 16.1, the overall rate of implementation would amount to 86 per cent, in comparison with 82 per cent delivery registered in 1986-1987.

16.3 With respect to the departures from programmed commitments, it should be noted that the Centre's programmes are subject to continuing review in order to respond effectively to the changing trade promotion and export development needs of co-operating Governments. This explains the substantial number of terminations and additions. In this connection, mention should be made that one third of the outputs terminated consisted of 22 monthly issues of the International Trade Documentation List.

16.4 ITC technical co-operation activities are undertaken through country projects, complemented by regional and interregional projects. During the biennium, some 143 projects have commenced and 80 projects were completed. In addition, 23 on-the-job training programmes were undertaken. Furthermore, 287 seminars, workshops and round tables were organized.

16.5 As for the priority assigned to women and development, a global ITC strategy on the role of women in trade development was agreed upon and several projects, financed by both UNDP and donor countries, were commenced. A series of projects all designed to enhance the contribution of women in trade development was prepared.

16.6 The ITC programme of technical co-operation with African countries continued to expand in support of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, with particular emphasis on co-ordinated production and market development. Priority in assistance was given to supporting the efforts of subregional economic integration groups to encourage an expansion of intra-regional trade.

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Section 17. CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 17.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Science and technology for development	40	28	6	2	4	-	-	70	85	85	85

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

17.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium 1988-89 maintained its 8.4 per cent level of the previous biennium. The overall delivery rate, however, improved considerably, registering an 85 per cent implementation rate against a 66 per cent level during the 1986-1987 period. With respect to highest-priority designated outputs, the Centre had a 100 per cent implementation rate.

17.2 Most of the departures from programme commitments can be seen in the light of the major decisions taken by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its eighth and ninth sessions. Those decisions called for an increased emphasis on the endogenous capacity-building and on the preparation of the end-of-decade review on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development. As a result, a number of reports were reformulated and incorporated in the main document entitled "State of Science and Technology for Development in the World: Options for the Future". In addition, the technical publications initially envisaged as the proceedings of the *ad hoc* panel of specialists of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development under the subprogramme policy analysis and research were not issued. The expertise of members of the panel was instead required in areas related to the preparatory work for the end of the decade review and the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Vienna Programme of Action. The latter activity culminated in the preparation of the meeting of eminent persons on peace, development and the role of science and technology held at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

17.3 In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in support of creating and strengthening endogenous capacities in science and technology, the activities of the Centre during the biennium focused particularly on the role of science and technology in the environment. The Centre started to implement four pilot studies on endogenous capacity-building in 1988-1989, among them a pilot study on the role of women in the development of science and technology. In addition, the Centre made the necessary arrangements to organize two meetings on the application of new materials and biotechnologies for development in Africa, as a follow-up to its advance technology alert system. Those two meetings will be implemented in close co-operation with ECA during the biennium 1990-1991.

Section 18. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Table 18.1. *Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1)* *a*/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments: Postponed (4)	Departures from programmed commitments: Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Additional outputs by: Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	Percentage: B (9)	Percentage: C (10)	Percentage: D (11)
Environment	404	245	37	62	60	5	17	60	69	70	74

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

18.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium 1988-1989 maintained the previous 20 per cent average that prevailed in 1986-1987. Extrabudgetary resources for the biennium 1988-1989 were estimated at $94.3 million, of which $68.5 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.18).

18.2 Overall delivery slowed down in 1988-1989 as compared to 1986-1987, registering a 69 per cent and 72 per cent implementation respectively. However, in absolute terms the number of outputs delivered in 1988-1989 was larger, amounting to 282 outputs compared to 267 in 1986-1987. The departures from programmed commitments, which consisted mainly of technical publications, were attributed mostly to staffing constraints. Additional reasons for the termination of a high number of outputs were as follows: reduction in the number of publications issued periodically, the merger of different technical publications, as well as intergovernmental meetings cancelled at the request of the participating member States. Furthermore, the implementation of the programme adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region was delayed owing to lack of the ratifications needed for the Convention to enter into force. This resulted in the termination of a number of technical publications. While waiting for the ratifications needed, UNEP produced a number of added outputs related to the Action Plan for the Eastern African Region. In addition, some draft action plans on water, a high-priority area, were also reported terminated as they were put on hold while the negotiations were under way with the concerned countries.

18.3 During the biennium 1988-1989, efforts continued to promote environmental awareness through the assessment programme and the environmental management methodologies along with pilot projects, training and technical assistance.

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Environmental data management focused primarily on the development of the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) and its three services: provision of data in usable forms, access to the Geographical Information System and satellite imagery and training. Four GRID nodes became operational during the biennium. In addition, the International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information (INFOTERRA) network continued to grow, reaching 137 focal points covering more than 99 per cent of the world population. During the period under review 95 countries made use of the service with over 30,000 inquiries filed. In accordance with the objectives of the secretariat and the revised strategy in this area, a number of leading institutions made their services available as INFOTERRA special sectoral sources, bringing the total to 28 during 1988-1989. In addition the network of INFOTERRA regional service centres reached nine. Furthermore and in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the global conference for the exchange of environmental information in the 1990s (Moscow, March 1989), the first association between the national focal points of the United States of America and Botswana was established in 1989. In relation to the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, the number of national correspondents stood at 119 at the end of the biennium, with data profiles completed for over 600 chemicals of international concern. Over 800 queries were received by the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals Query Response Service in 1988-1989, half of which were from developing countries.

18.4 Special emphasis was given during the period under review to the implementation of the United Nations Plan to Combat Desertification. In this regard, a UNEP Desertification System (DESIS) was established, with eight main data bases computerized. Furthermore, particular attention was given to climate issues as a result of General Assembly resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind". To this effect, UNEP was actively engaged in the follow-up of the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (signed in 1988), of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (signed in 1989) and the preparation of a global convention on climate through the activities of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change established at the fortieth session of the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UNEP Governing Council in 1988. In addition, a scientific assessment of the strastospheric ozone layer was completed in 1989 and assessments of climate variability and change were also undertaken during the biennium.

18.5 A new programme was initiated for the environmentally sound management of inland water. It focused on the development of the Lake Chad and Zambezi action plans. In addition more attention was paid to the mutual interactions between climate and water through support to international conferences on the subject. Furthermore, the network of microbiological resource centres was consolidated and four pilot regional data banks for animal genetic resources were set up in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

18.6 With the view to assessing the state of ocean pollution and its impact on marine ecosystems, during 1989 UNEP finalized a global report entitled "The Health of Oceans". In addition, six regional overviews on the potential impact of expected climatic changes on coastal and marine ecosystems were carried out in

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1988-1989 jointly with the Global Environmental Monitoring System. Furthermore, the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals was reviewed in 1988 and recommendations were made regarding its future orientation. A regional action plan for the protection and management of the Mediterranean monk seal was prepared and pilot demonstration projects in coastal regions were carried out within the regional seas programme. In addition, existing plans of action were expanded and re-oriented to cover coastal areas in the Mediterranean, new pollutants and sites in the West and Central Africa, and protected areas and wildlife in the Caribbean.

18.7 Regarding the environmental impacts of energy systems, a study on biomass fuels and the environment was completed and a popular book entitled "Energy, Environment, Pollution and Health" was issued. UNEP also developed a computerized data base on environmental impacts from different energy sources and systems, and prepared a link between the data base and an existing energy planning system, known as long-range energy alternatives planning, to be tested in 1990.

18.8 Environmental law is an area where UNEP was the most active. In this regard, the following legal instruments were established: the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which entered into force in September 1988; the related Montreal Protocol, which entered into force in January 1989, and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, which was adopted in 1989. In addition, UNEP also developed the Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, which were adopted by the Governing Council in 1989 in an amended form, including the prior informed consent procedure.

Section 19. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

Table 19.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Human settlements activities	156	94	15	40	7	-	-	60	69	69	69

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

19.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts was over 30 per cent. The impact of this high vacancy rate was felt in the overall programme delivery, which registered a 69 per cent implementation during the biennium. The shortfall in highest-priority designated outputs was even greater, reaching 50 per cent implementation only. It should be noted that many of the high-priority outputs fell behind because of delays in printing. The Centre had at its disposal a considerable amount of extrabudgetary resources estimated at $53.1 million, of which $43.6 million was for operational projects (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.19). An overview of the activities undertaken by the Centre during the biennium is given below.

19.2 Within the context of settlement policies and strategies, the Centre produced the New Agenda for Human Settlements to the Year 2000 during the period under review. Both the New Agenda and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 served to alert decision makers in many countries to the critical need to bring human settlements management into the mainstream of national development planning. As a direct result of the commitment of Governments to implement the New Agenda and the Global Strategy, the Centre's technical co-operation activities in support of the formulation of national settlements policies and strategies expanded significantly during the biennium. Accordingly, the analysis of the high-priority human settlements policy issues and the provision of assistance in strategy formulation have been the main area of focus for the total of 46 ongoing technical co-operation projects in 27 countries.

19.3 The promotional work related to the use of effective planning methods and institutional structures and procedures for urban and rural areas has been carried on through workshops, training courses and dissemination of publications during 1988-1989. In response to this, an increased number of Governments are in the

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process of streamlining their institutional structures and procedures for urban and rural planning. In addition, the 29 technical co-operation projects currently under way reflect a shift away from traditional land use planning and master planning to a more pragmatic and multi-sectoral approach, which views settlement planning as a continuous, adaptive process, rather than the production of static plans with fixed time-limits.

19.4 The formulation of strategies for use of self-help and community participation in shelter improvements and the dissemination of policy lessons drawn from pilot demonstration projects was the focus of the Centre's work during the reporting period. To achieve the above, the Centre has conducted workshops and training courses in housing at Bangkok, Nairobi and Leuven, Belgium, and has published case-studies and training modules on community participation that have been used in the Centre's community participation programmes in Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Zambia.

19.5 In support of the development of the indigenous construction sector, the Centre produced the first journal for the network of African countries on local building materials technology and a report on co-operation in the African region on development of local building materials. In addition, two workshops on standards and specifications for local building materials were held during the biennium, and a number of publications dealing with production of local building materials and earth construction technologies were issued.

19.6 A major new area of focus emerged during 1988-1989 in relation to settlement environment problems. The Centre issued publications on energy auditing in human settlement development; impact evaluation of water supply and waste disposal; design and manufacture of low-cost motorized vehicles; refuse disposal services, development of a construction industry for delivery of low-income shelter and infrastructure; and maintenance of buildings and infrastructure.

19.7 To improve the functioning of land markets and to design policies and programmes that foster the efficient use of land and minimize negative factors such as traffic congestion and water quality deterioration, the Centre's research activities concentrated on outlining the elements and conditions essential to the functioning of land-management systems. Emphasis was placed with the completion of a project monograph and a technical publication on existing and emerging instruments of land management and on the development of improved land-registration systems through local government. Although those activities constitute important steps towards the above objectives, their achievement depends to a large extent upon the political will to act. So far, few Governments have given much support to the field, although the increase in technical co-operation projects in land management during the last biennium might indicate that this situation is changing.

19.8 With a view to providing support to the development of effective settlement finance systems, the Centre produced a report on guidelines and recommendations to Governments and local authorities on support systems that are conducive to the development of opportunities for self-employment and the promotion of small-scale enterprises. Furthermore, it organized several courses and workshops on urban finance and management in order to improve the skills of staff involved in financial institutions. It is worth noting that during the biennium the Centre actively sought opportunities to link its project identification activities with the loan operators of multilateral development banks. This resulted in an important number of large-scale investments related directly to the UNCHS-executed projects. Thus, according to UNDP statistics, investment commitments related to human settlement projects reached $3.029 billion in 1988-1989, with human settlements being the third highest among the 15 investment sectors indicated.

19.9 In addressing the formulation of guidelines and proposals for the introduction of appropriate legislative, institutional and management procedures for human settlements, the Centre, through a number of case-studies and publications, assessed the training needs in human settlements organizations at large as well as specifically in selected training institutions in North Africa. As a summary of the substantive work achieved during the biennium, it can be concluded that while the objectives relating to the formulation of guidelines for human settlements institution and management were attained, the human settlements legislative procedures proved to be too diverse to be encompassed by global guidelines. It should be added, however, that, reflecting the priority that developing countries are attaching to capacity-building, the largest single subprogramme of the Centre's technical co-operation activities is that of human settlement institutions and management, with 85 projects in 58 countries currently being executed. In addition to the rapid expansion of those technical co-operation activities, an important shift in focus also occurred within the same period. More emphasis was progressively placed by national Governments on lower levels of government, as opposed to the emphasis placed in the past, both by Governments and external assistance agencies, on supporting only central national-level institutions. Accordingly, a large number of the Centre's new technical co-operation projects are now focused on strengthening the municipal and regional levels of government.

Section 20B. DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Table 20B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Refor-mulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments: Post-poned (4)	Departures from programmed commitments: Termi-nated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legis-lation (6)	Additional outputs by: Secre-tariat (7)	Percentage A (8)	Percentage B (9)	Percentage C (10)	Percentage D (11)
Division of Narcotic Drugs	169	128	-	30	11	4	2	75	75	76	77

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

20B.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category was of the same order as in the previous biennium, averaging 18 per cent. The extrabudgetary resources made available in support of substantive activities were estimated at approximately $4.2 million in 1988-1989.

20B.2 The overall implementation rate was 75 per cent in 1988-1989 as compared to 88 per cent in the previous biennium. In this connection, it should be noted that the total number of outputs programmed decreased from 319 outputs in 1986-1987 to 169 in the biennium 1988-1989. This decline is attributed to the change introduced in the definition of outputs. Thus, activities consisting of processing 40 legal notifications were considered one annual programme. Responses to an estimated 70 government requests annually for advice on the development of mechanisms for drug demand prevention were also considered as one annual programme.

20B.3 The departures from programmed commitments were essentially technical publications and the review of requests for possible financing from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Fellowships, study tours and training on techniques of reduction of illicit supply and traffic of drugs were also among the activities postponed. However, all outputs terminated consisted of technical publications. As for outputs designated high priority, they were fully implemented during the biennium.

20B.4 Particulars of the activities undertaken by the Division of Narcotic Drugs are given below.

20B.5 The major achievements during the biennium were the preparation of the 1988 United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which led to the successful adoption of that major Convention by consensus, and the holding of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (1989), which adopted major policy directives in drug control. In addition to the ongoing work, which focused on all aspects relating to the implementation of treaties, considerable input was provided to the system-wide plan of action requested by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and reiterated by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. Worth noting also are the advice and assistance extended to 38 countries during the biennium on the application of the drug control treaty system. In addition, legal advice was provided to 19 countries in the area of formulation of national legislation on drug controls. Assistance on steps to be taken to become parties to the conventions was also provided to 28 countries. Finally, over 900 field drug identification kits and 165 scientific and technical information materials were distributed to law enforcement authorities.

20B.6 As regards activities relating to Africa, the extrabudgetary projects executed by the Division contain technical assistance elements related to the increasing problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Africa. Thus, the Division has organized a meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) in Africa in 1988 and was attended by 26 States of the region. In addition, as at 1987, the training programme of the Division's laboratory was heavily oriented towards Africa, inter alia, to provide skilled staff for the use of equipment to be delivered by a special three-year extrabudgetary project (1988-1990), financed by an earmarked contribution of approximately $1.3 million of a member State through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Furthermore, during the biennium 1988-1989, equipment was delivered to 11 African countries and approximately $500,000 was spent on training/fellowships for chemists from 28 African countries.

Section 20C. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD SECRETARIAT

Table 20C.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Additional outputs by Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	Percentage A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
International Narcotics Control Board secretariat	107	96	2	9	-	-	-	89	91	91	91

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

20C.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the average vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category averaged 16 per cent, as compared to 12 per cent during the period 1986-1987. Extrabudgetary resources available in support of substantive activities amounted to approximately $422,000.

20C.2 The delivery of outputs maintained its previous high level of 91 per cent, registering only nine postponed outputs. The postponements were mainly technical publications of a statistical nature, as well as two manuals that were rescheduled to the current biennium. All high-priority designated outputs were delivered.

20C.3 The two mandatory annual sessions of the Board and the sessions of the Standing Committee on Estimates were held as planned. The annual reports of the Board for 1988 and 1989 to the Council were again well received by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

20C.4 As a result of continuous monitoring of the licit movement of drugs and further to a substantial number of inquiries, over 200 each year, it was possible to prevent a number of cases of attempted diversion from the licit trade into illicit channels.

20C.5 The Board's statistical publications (including monthly supplements), which are necessary to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for licit medical and scientific requirements, were all issued on time. The previously separate publications on statistics, estimates and the comparative statement concerning narcotic drugs were successfully merged into one publication, resulting in substantial financial savings and in greater ease of reference for national authorities. The process of collecting data from national drug control administrations and of storing and evaluating data by means of electronic data processing was continued and expanded. Thus, documentation on some 35 cases annually of excess importation of psychotropic substances were brought to the attention of the Board for examination. Furthermore, over 20 national drug administration received annual assistance from the secretariat to prevent illicit traffic of drugs.

20C.6 Preparations for monitoring the 1988 Convention when it enters into force have progressed and a new unit authorized by the General Assembly is being formed in order to cope with the additional functions entrusted to the Board and its secretariat.

20C.7 Training activities, both at the seat of the Board's secretariat and in a regional context, were considerably expanded during the biennium 1988-1989. Following a training seminar for Chinese drug control administrators at Chengdu in 1988 and a regional training seminar in Beijing in 1989, which were rated as very successful by the participants, arrangements were completed for the establishment of a permanent training centre in Beijing for national drug control administrators from countries in the Asia and the Pacific region. In addition, close and fruitful co-operation with the secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was established in the field of training.

Section 21. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Table 21.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments Refor-mulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments Post-poned (4)	Departures from programmed commitments Termi-nated (5)	Additional outputs by Legis-lation (6)	Additional outputs by Secre-tariat (7)	Percentage A (8)	Percentage B (9)	Percentage C (10)	Percentage D (11)
International protection of and assistance to refugees	114	110	4	-	-	-	-	96	100	100	100

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

21.1 The vacancy rate during the biennium for Professional posts averaged 17.5 per cent. The actual volume of extrabudgetary resources as indicated in the second programme budget performance report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/35/Add.21) was estimated at approximately $1.2 billion, of which $1.1 billion was for operational projects.

21.2 Efforts on the part of the High Commissioner to encourage countries to the promotion of accession to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol continued in those countries which are not party to those international instruments. Three more countries acceded to either or both instruments during 1988-1989, thus bringing the number of States parties to one or both instruments to 106.

21.3 The number of asylum applications in Western Europe and North America continued to increase during the period under review. The number of asylum-seekers was estimated to reach 360,000 in 1988 and 430,000 in 1989. In various countries of Southern and Eastern Europe, UNHCR extended international protection and assistance to large numbers of refugees awaiting durable solutions and assisted the Governments in their task in coping with the problems caused by the growing influx of asylum-seekers. In this regard and following legal advice provided by UNHCR, a number of Governments revised their legislative and administrative procedures determining refugee status and defining refugees' rights.

21.4 During the biennium 1988-1989, UNHCR provided extensive assistance for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in the African region. Within the transition plan for the independence of Namibia, the Office's specific responsibility was the timely repatriation of Namibian exiles under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. By early August 1989, 35,000 of approximately 41,000 Namibians who had registered for repatriation world-wide had returned home. Furthermore, the repatriation of over 290,000 Ugandans from the Sudan and 30,000 from Zaire was completed during the biennium. Finally, assistance was provided in resettling over 5,000 Africans from first-asylum countries in Africa to several States outside the continent.

21.5 With regard to the need for effective new measures to address the continuing exodus of persons from Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the orderly departure of 43,179 refugees was arranged, the highest figure ever attained under the programme in any given year. In addition, the repatriation programme of Laotians from Thailand continued apace, bringing the 1989 total to the record high figure of 1,910. The returnees are provided with a package of assistance items consisting of immediate household needs and basic clothing and food. Where there is a sizeable number of returnees, rural community development projects such as village schools and dispensaries were also provided.

21.6 Following the Peace Accord of 29 July 1987 signed by the Governments of India and Sri Lanka at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka, the UNHCR special programme of limited assistance for reintegration and rehabilitation to Sri Lankan Tamil returnees from India was launched in September 1987. Between December 1987 and March 1989, over 42,900 Sri Lankan Tamils voluntarily returned from India through organized channels. The returnees benefited from UNHCR reception and reintegration assistance. In order to carry out the statutory function of the Office and at the request of the Governments concerned, UNHCR established branch offices in Nepal and Bangladesh during the course of 1989.

21.7 The existence and the effective functioning of the tripartite commissions with the participation of UNHCR in the Latin American and Caribbean region during 1988 and 1989 facilitated the voluntary repatriation and integration of some 20,500 Central American refugees during the past two years. In the framework of the United Nations-monitored repatriation operation of 1989 to Namibia, the Office also co-operated in the return of 1,400 Namibians from Cuba, while assistance was also given to Haitian and Chilean refugees who wished to return to their home countries.

21.8 In terms of emergency assistance to refugees, the High Commissioner had to cope with about 80,000 new Afghan refugees who continued to flee battlefields in waves, especially around the Jelalabad area, and who entered the Peshawar region in Pakistan. Another emergency situation occurred in the north-west of the Ilsamic Republic of Iran, where Iraqi refugees of Kurdish origin entered the territory of the Islamic Republic; prior and after the de facto cease-fire of August 1988. The third emergency occurred in Mauritania, after the events that took place at Dakar and Nouakchott in April and early May 1988. The High Commissioner took over local relief organizations, mainly the national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies, and set up emergency programmes that are being prolonged into income-generating projects. In addition, events in the north of Burundi in August 1988 provoked the sudden flight of some 55,000 refugees to Rwanda and necessitated immediate

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emergency assistance. The great majority of the refugees had returned back home by the end of 1988, however. The early voluntary return had begun spontaneously by the end of 1988 and subsequently also continued through UNHCR-organized convoys. The fact that, against many expectations, almost all the refugees repatriated voluntarily so soon after their flight was one of the most positive recent developments affecting refugees on the African continent.

21.9 As regards fund-raising activities, in response to over 50 formal appeals for funds issued to donors, contributions totalling $480 million and $499 million were raised in 1988 and 1989 respectively. As far as the promotion and dissemination of principles of international law are concerned, some 45 seminars, workshops, round tables and training courses on refugee law and protection were held during the biennium. In addition, since 1989 a new publication, entitled International Journal of Refugee Law, has been issued and the Centre for Documentation of Refugees has expanded its services.

Section 22. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

Table 22.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Disaster relief co-ordination, disaster preparedness, disaster prevention and disaster information	222	165	-	9	48	1	7	74	74	74	78

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

22.1 The average vacancy rate for the biennium for Professional posts financed from the regular budget was around 4 per cent.

22.2 The outputs reported in the above table include two annual programmes each: (a) UNDRO participation in 391 relief activities in major and smaller-scale disasters in 74 countries; and (b) the provision of 28 grants in cases of disaster for 26 countries. It should be noted that a substantial part of UNDRO work is funded from extrabudgetary resources. The latest estimate for such resources amounted to $5.3 million in 1988-1989 (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.22), as compared to $3.1 million for the biennium 1986-1987.

22.3 The highest-priority designated outputs were fully implemented. With respect to departures from programme commitment, 48 terminations were registered in the area of disaster assessment and inter-agency missions, 47 of which are attributed to shortfall in the forecast included in the programme budget for the 1988-1989. A seminar on the use of satellite technology for disaster prevention has been terminated by legislation.

22.4 The nine outputs postponed represented the non-implementation of six surveys of national and regional preparedness programmes, two projects for the development of national preparedness plans and one technical sales publication.

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22.5 In terms of work done in the area of relief co-ordination, UNDRO strengthened its role of mobilization and co-ordination of international assistance. Appeals and reports were disseminated to a large number of donor Governments and non-governmental institutions. Relief assistance channelled through UNDRO also expanded during the biennium. In 1988, the Office undertook a major concerted relief programme in Ethiopia, during which 115,000 tons of emergency food and other relief goods were airlifted.

22.6 In the area of disaster mitigation, the number and magnitude of requests for assistance addressed to UNDRO increased over the biennium. The growing interest of many member States in disaster mitigation has led the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, to proclaim the 1990s the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, for which the early preparatory activities were carried out mainly by UNDRO. Following the establishment of a temporary secretariat for the Decade, substantive and administrative assistance was provided by UNDRO.

22.7 Activities in the area of disaster information continued to be emphasized and the establishment of the United Nations International Emergency Network was considered a major achievement in this area. In addition, registers of disaster management training institutions and national relief officials were updated and circulated and the UNDRO reference library was considerably expanded. The publication of the bimonthly UNDRO News has proceeded as programmed.

Section 23. HUMAN RIGHTS

Table 23.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Pro-grammed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secre-tariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Human rights activities	289	219	4	21	45	4	-	75	77	77	77

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

23.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate of Professional posts averaged 6 per cent, compared to 7 per cent rate for last biennium. The implementation rate was 77 per cent in 1988-1989 as against 74 per cent in 1986-1987. Many of the terminations, including some falling under high-priority designations, were meetings cancelled at the request of the member States involved. The total volume of extrabudgetary resources reported in the second programme budget performance report for 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.23) was estimated at $3.7 million. Particulars of the activities undertaken are given below.

23.2 In order to ensure continuing implementation of international standards, instruments and procedures in the field of human rights, the Human Rights Committee has been expanding and deepening its dialogue with States parties in the course of the consideration of States' reports during the period under review. While the work of supervising the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has also proceeded in a generally satisfactory manner, in the case of the latter the non-payment of assessed contributions by a number of States parties created some financial difficulties that made it necessary at times to cancel meetings. The start of activities of the Committee against Torture in 1988 resulted in a further broadening and strengthening of implementation of international human rights standards and instruments.

23.3 It should be noted that many of the ongoing activities undertaken by the Centre for Human Rights each year consist of processing of hundreds of communications (individual complaints) received each year pertaining to alleged violation of human rights. During the biennium 1988-1989, there was a dramatic increase in the number of communications received, both under the procedures governed by resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and procedures established under international treaties. The number of complaints, appeals and petitions processed surpassed 300,000 in 1989, compared to an average of 40,000 in any previous year. In addition, during the period under review the Human Rights Committee experienced a three-fold increase of individual complaints within the Optional Protocol procedure.

23.4 Special procedures on the human rights situation, involving eight specific countries or territories and five thematic mechanisms, were carried out. In this connection, a total number of 22 field missions were undertaken and 39 substantive reports were submitted to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights.

23.5 The United Nations voluntary fund for advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights was established in November 1987. The resources made available under the voluntary fund, together with the regular budget resources, allowed the Centre to carry out a much larger number of activities, mainly in the field, than in any previous year.

23.6 Practical training for the promotion and protection of human rights was conducted through 20 regional or national seminars, workshops and training courses held during the biennium in different parts of the world. Also, some 38 and 52 fellows from all parts of the world, particularly from the developing countries, received training in 1988 and 1989 respectively. In this connection, assistance was provided to strengthen the national infrastructure of Colombia and Guatemala for the promotion and protection of human rights. Projects were carried out to strengthen the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity.

23.7 Following the launching by the General Assembly on 10 December 1988 of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, the Centre expanded its production and distribution of information material and strengthened its co-operation world-wide with the wider human rights communities made up of non-governmental organizations, academic research communities, the media and concerned individuals.

23.8 As regards the elaboration of international human rights standards, the drafting of a convention on the rights of the child, as well as of a second optional protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty were completed during the biennium.

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Section 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Table 24.1. Summary: sectoral, regional and subregional advisory services

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Food and agriculture	48	22	46	12
Development issues and policies	384	222	58	318
Environment	48	22	46	11
Industrial development	120	31	26	32
International trade	216	137	63	112
Natural resources	264	144	54	238
Energy	192	132	69	124
Human settlements	96	88	92	65
Public administration and finance	216	107	49	89
Science and technology	24	16	67	25
Social development	120	109	91	145
Statistics	144	96	67	108
Transport, communications and tourism	96	33	34	42
Total	1 968	1 159	59	1 321

24.1 The activities reported below cover short-term advisory services, field projects and training. They are presented in terms of their sectoral and regional aspects, respectively. Only advisory services are shown in tabular format. Activities related to training and field projects are discussed separately under the relevant programmes.

24.2 While the overall rate of utilization of advisory services decreased from 63 per cent in 1986-1987 to 59 per cent in 1988-1989, the total number of missions undertaken increased from 1,207 to 1,321 in the two bienniums, respectively.

24.3 The sectoral advisory services and the regional and subregional advisory services are presented in tables 24.2 and 24.3 as follows:

A. Sectoral advisory services

Table 24.2. Significant indicators of sectoral advisory services by programme

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Development issues and policies	264	107	40	193
Natural resources	216	115	53	216
Energy	120	88	73	77
Public administration and finance	144	74	51	69
Social development	48	48	100	102
Statistics	48	33	69	35
International trade	72	40	55	29
Human settlements	96	88	92	65
Total	1 008	593	59	786

Development issues and policies

24.4 Some 193 short-term advisory services were provided by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development during the reporting period in the formulation and implementation of integrated economic and social policies and plans. In addition the Department held four workshops dealing with institutional aspects of population policies and development planning, public sector investment programming and management, planning of financial resources and national experience for achieving social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. It also conducted a symposium on the external effect of reform in centrally planned economies.

Natural resources

24.5 Short-term advisory assistance, in the form of 216 missions, was provided by the Department. This was related to the exploration, planning, development and management of mineral and water resources, as well as surveying and mapping techniques. Training activities included 17 seminars and workshops on small-scale mining in developing countries; latest developments in surveying and mapping techniques; remote sensing by satellite for development; water quality management; water resources management techniques for small island countries; and water management in drought-prone areas; and advanced materials technology for Asia and the Pacific. These numerous and varied training activities helped increase the know-how of the participants in applying specialized modern technologies, financing and promoting investment in natural resources. In addition, the integration of women in development needs in Africa were the main focus of several workshops.

Energy

24.6 Some 77 short-term missions were undertaken by the Department in this field during the biennium. In addition, one workshop took place to provide training energy planners from developing countries in the application of microcomputer technologies for planning and management of energy resources development. The training activities provided also included such subjects as energy conservation, power plant maintenance and solar energy.

Public administration and finance

24.7 Some 69 short-term missions undertaken by the Department dealt with public finance and public enterprises as well as the improvement of the developing countries' administrative and managerial capabilities. Eight training workshops were held on management training of scientific and technical personnel; government accounting and financial reporting with special reference to least developed countries; performance improvement of public enterprises; management development training modules; and training in software development for public personnel management.

Social development

24.8 The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs carried out 53 short-term advisory missions and it was also involved in 6 field projects during

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the period under review, providing assistance to youth development, the handicapped and a women's training centre. The Centre also conducted five seminars on such issues as prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and community participation; concepts, terminology and indicators on social situation of families; corruption in government; and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. In addition, the Centre serviced four international and expert group meetings on integrated planning of youth policies, strategies and programmes; human resource development in the field of disability; establishment and development of national machinery for youth; and women and the economic crisis. Furthermore, the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development provided 49 advisory missions in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, youth policies and programmes, the disabled and the aging. Five training workshops and seminars were held during the biennium on such subjects as prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, human resources development for the disabled and integrated planning for youth policies and programmes.

Statistics

24.9 Advice in the form of 35 short-term missions on the use of computer methods and on demographic statistics was provided by the Department in developing countries during the period under review. Six training courses and workshops were also held in statistical data processing and trade and disability statistics and 22 fellowships were given for on-the-job training of statisticians from developing countries.

International trade

24.10 Twenty-nine advisory missions were undertaken by UNCTAD. In addition, UNCTAD held three workshops and seminars on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, on trade control and on trading practices and procedures of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe; it also serviced an expert group meeting on the trading practices and procedures of the socialists countries of Eastern Europe.

Human settlements

24.11 In addition to carrying out 65 short-term missions, the Centre for Human Settlements held two seminars on the preservation and rehabilitation of historic towns and monuments and the global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, conducted a symposium on the mitigation of the aspects of seismic activity on human settlements and granted 13 fellowships in the field of transport research, city and regional planning, building materials and urbanization.

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B. Regional and subregional advisory services

Table 24.3. Significant indicators of regional and subregional advisory services

(All regions except ECE)

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Food and agriculture	48	22	46	12
Development issues and policies	120	115	96	125
Environment	48	22	46	11
Industrial development	120	31	26	32
International trade	144	97	67	83
Natural resources	48	29	60	22
Energy	72	44	61	47
Public administration and finance	72	33	46	20
Science and technology	24	16	67	25
Social development	72	42	58	43
Statistics	96	63	66	73
Transport, communications and tourism	96	33	34	42
Total	960	547	57	535

Food and agriculture

24.12 Both ECA and ECLAC provided short-term advisory missions in the field, with ECA carrying out 10 and ECLAC 2 missions during the biennium. In addition, ECLAC held a seminar/study tour on water management.

Development issues and policies

24.13 ECLAC undertook 93 short-term missions during the period under review. Advisory services were also provided by ECA, with 23 missions provided in such areas as implication of technology choices on economic development and regional integration and co-operation in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, ECA has serviced the International Group of Africa Finance Experts and it assisted the Inter-agency Meeting for African Regional Institutions. ESCAP provided nine short-term advisory missions and held a seminar on planning regional co-operation.

Environment

24.14 As part of its involvement in the environment programme, assistance was provided by ECA both in terms of 11 missions and a seminar/study tour for African experts on drought and desertification during the biennium.

Industrial development

24.15 Both ESCAP and ESCWA provided short-term advisory services upon request. In the case of ESCAP, 12 missions were carried out and in the case of ESCWA 20. No training or field projects were reported by the regional commissions during the period under review.

International trade

24.16 Thirty-one short-term advisory missions were carried out by ESCAP and 52 by ECLAC during the biennium. ESCAP has also conducted a study tour on the organization and planning of international tourism and held two seminars on trading with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and on the planning and organization of rural postal services. In addition it assisted a project dealing with the inventory of major navigable rivers of the ESCAP region.

Natural resources

24.17 Both ESCWA and ESCAP undertook advisory missions in this field. ESCWA sent 15 missions and ESCAP 7. In addition, a seminar on modern methods in mineral exploration and a workshop on the role of water use statistics in the long-term planning of water resources development were held by ESCAP.

Energy

24.18 Both ECLAC and ESCWA have provided 17 short-term advisory missions respectively in energy, while ECA sent 9 missions and ESCAP. No workshops, training courses or field projects were reported in this area during the period under review.

Public administration and finance

24.19 ECA provided 20 missions and held 8 seminars in this field during the biennium. They dealt with management training and development, including such

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issues as contingency planning for technical assistance to Namibia and supervisory management in Ethiopia. ECA also held various workshops on critical skills in policy management and on the role of local government in planning.

Science and technology

24.20 ESCWA undertook a total of 25 short-term advisory services upon request during the biennium. No training, workshops or field projects were reported by the other regional commissions in this field.

Social development and humanitarian affairs

24.21 Three regional commissions carried out advisory services in social development. ESCAP and ESCWA undertook 18 missions respectively and ECLAC carried out 7 missions in 1988-1989. No other assistance in the form of training or field projects was reported.

Statistics

24.22 ESCWA undertook 54 short-term missions and both ECA and ESCAP carried out one and 18 missions respectively in 1988-1989. A workshop was held by ESCAP in transport statistics during the biennium.

Transport, communication and tourism

24.23 Three missions were carried out by ECA and 15 by ESCWA in the transport field. A subregional road maintenance seminar and a national workshop on road safety were also organized by ECA at Addis Ababa. In addition, a seminar-cum-study tour on railway integrated development planning; a joint meeting of experts on the trans-Asian railway master plan; and a subgroup on international traffic of the Asia-Pacific railway co-operation were held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by ESCAP. A seminar on the improvement of port organization and management was held jointly by ESCAP and ECA in the Soviet Union.

Section 26. LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Table 26.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Upholding, strengthening and unifying the rule of law in the affairs of the United Nations	33	26	-	7	-	1	-	78	78	79	79
International agreements	242	117	-	125	-	-	-	48	48	48	48
Progressive development and codification of international law	140	120	1	18	1	-	-	85	86	86	86
Conduct of the general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade	98	92	1	2	3	-	-	93	94	94	94
Total	527	369	2	152	4	1	-	70	70	70	70

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

26.1 During the biennium 1988-1989, the vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Office of Legal Affairs financed from the regular budget was slightly above 18 per cent. The amount of extrabudgetary resources available to the Office was around $1.3 million (see A/C.5/44/35/Add.26).

26.2 The following activities under the programmes identified below have been included in the above table as two outputs as they represent continuing activities and were therefore treated as annual programmes carried out during the biennium:

(a) Upholding, strengthening and unifying the rule of law in the affairs of the United Nations: (i) activities that relate to legal advice and assistance in political, peace-keeping and humanitarian missions (211); and (ii) activities that relate to legal advice in economic and social matters (28);

(b) International agreements: (i) processing and notifications to Governments and intergovernmental organizations of 1,264 depository formalities effected with the Secretary-General; (ii) registration of 3,166 treaties and subsequent related actions submitted by Governments and intergovernmental organizations, and issuance of 2,024 corresponding certificates of registration;

(c) Progressive development and codification of international law: arrangement of 36 fellowships with travel grants for participants in regional training and refresher courses in international law;

(d) Conduct of general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law: activities that relate to (i) legal advice and research and opinion with regard to relations with third parties including questions of a contractual nature; (ii) legal advice for minimizing claims against the United Nations and representing the Organization in judicial bodies; (iii) legal advice on the interpretation and application of the Financial and Staff Regulations and Rules and other questions relating to matters of employment; (iv) preparation of legal briefs for submission to the Administrative Tribunal and presentation of oral arguments before the Tribunal; and (v) other general legal advice and opinions and representation at proceedings and negotiations. Those activities (reported as 10 outputs) entailed the preparation of 2,871 written briefs, legal advice and opinions, including 79 briefs filed with the Administrative Tribunal and the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements.

26.3 The overall implementation rate of 70 per cent was very close to the implementation rate of the biennium 1986-1987. The delivery rate of outputs designated highest priority was 94 per cent, as compared to 90 per cent for the biennium 1986-1987. Postponements of highest-priority outputs related primarily to publications of volumes of multilateral treaties; the 1987 Yearbook of the International Law Commission, which had been carried over from the previous biennium; and three reports to the Sixth Committee, two of which had been postponed as a result of a decision by the General Assembly.

26.4 The Office of the Legal Counsel in the biennium 1988-1989 represented the Secretary-General before judicial organs and provided advice in relation to peace-keeping and good offices missions. Through its continuous participation in the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia and as chief negotiator of the legislative framework, the Office played a key role in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It also participated directly in the implementation of the Secretary-General's good offices functions under Security Council resolution 598 (1987) on Iran-Iraq and the continuing good offices in Cyprus and Western Sahara, and provided legal assistance in connection with the establishment and functioning of the United Nations Observer Group for Central America pursuant to Security Council resolution 644 (1989).

26.5 With respect to the publication of the Treaty Series, 49 volumes were published as against 160 programmed. It should be noted, however, that 90 of the 111 publications postponed were reported completed substantively during the biennium and were submitted for processing by the Department of Conference Services.

26.6 On the whole, outputs under the programme on Progressive development and codification of international law have been implemented as programmed, particularly those pertaining to the codification process; and to legal questions and codification instruments. The two long-term projects concerning the preparation of a handbook on peaceful settlement of disputes and the preparation of a survey of international law are still outstanding, however, although they reached a fairly advanced stage of preparation. Work on the United Nations Juridical Yearbook was not completed.

26.7 All activities under the programme on Conduct of the general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law were accorded highest priority during the biennium. Most relate to a continuing provision of services such as written and oral advice, attendance at meetings, drafting of various types of legal instruments and the review of drafts and representation of the United Nations in dispute settlement procedures. Others pertain to pleadings prepared and presented to the Administrative Tribunal on behalf of the Secretary-General, as well as secretariat services to the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

26.8 Primarily as a result of the steadily increasing number of texts that have been prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the increasing number of adoptions of those texts, the Commission has solidified its position as the core legal body in the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. The substantive servicing of the Commission is undertaken by the International Trade Law Branch.

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Section 27. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Table 27.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Promotional services	224	150	30	4	40	4	39	66	80	80	80
Information services	243	237	1	-	5	-	-	97	97	97	97
Public services	50	45	-	1	4	-	2	90	90	90	90
Total	517	432	31	5	49	4	41	83	89	89	97

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/45/218, annex II.

27.1 During the biennium the vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Department of Public Information, including the information centres financed from the regular budget, averaged 19 per cent. The total volume of extrabudgetary resources reflected in the second programme budget performance report for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/C.5/44/35/Add.27) was $5.6 million.

27.2 The programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 was extensively revised in 1988 (see A/C.5/43/1/Add.6) and the present reporting reflects that revision.

27.3 The total number of programmed outputs for the Department in the biennium 1988-1989 was 517, as compared to 10,853 for the previous biennium. The reduction is due primarily to the grouping of activities of a similar nature to reflect the production of public information services on an annual basis. For example, radio programmes comprised some 5,546 outputs in the biennium 1986-1987 and only 22 annual outputs in the biennium 1988-1989. Under those annual outputs, however, a total of 6,341 news and other radio programmes were produced.

27.4 With respect to departures from programmed commitments, the Department, in consultation with the Council for Namibia, terminated some 12 outputs on the subject because of the political developments with respect to Namibia. Additional outputs, however, were undertaken with respect to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. Other terminations include eight outputs relating to Notice, a quarterly bulletin on human rights, the cancellation of the updating of the Directory of Development Journalists and the translation of the book Blue Helmets into Arabic, Hindi, Italian and Spanish, given that an updated version is planned for the biennium 1990-1991. Outputs reformulated relate, *inter alia*, to audio-visual presentations on the subject of peace-keeping and peace-making; regional and national journalists' encounters on the question of Palestine; television spots on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and three issues of the newsletter Africa Recovery.

27.5 During the biennium, the Department took a number of initiatives to capitalize on United Nations successes in the area of peace-keeping and peace-making. Two videos and a large number of press kits reflecting United Nations peace-making and peace-keeping efforts, including a special press kit on the occasion of the Nobel Peace Prize, were produced. A major symposium to highlight the United Nations role in conflict resolution and peace-keeping was held in Tokyo in 1988 and an educational video was produced for secondary school students to reflect the Organization's expansion of activities in that field.

27.6 During the second half of 1989, the Department commissioned public opinion polls about the United Nations in 17 countries. The purpose of those polls was to assess the levels of public awareness, understanding and interest, as well as peoples' sources of information about the United Nations and its work. The results are intended to assist in the efficient delivery of United Nations public information materials in the respective countries.

Section 28B. OFFICE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND FINANCE

Table 28B.1. Selected outputs/services provided in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Financial services relating to peace-keeping matters		
(a) Budget estimates and performance reports prepared	-	13
(b) Reports to intergovernmental bodies (General Assembly)	-	17
(c) Issuance of:		
(i) Allotments	-	56
(ii) Staffing table authorizations	-	82
(iii) Report on the financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus included in the Secretary-General's appeals to Member States for voluntary contributions	-	4
(d) Letters to troop-contributing Governments	-	669
(e) Initiate payments to troop-contributing Governments	-	813
2. Programme planning, budgeting and monitoring		
(a) Preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	1	1
(b) Programme budget performance reports	2	2
(c) Programme performance report for the biennium 1986-1987	1	1
(d) Medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995	1	3 a/
(e) Other reports on programme planning	-	2 b/
(f) Revised estimates on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	-	1

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Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(g) Programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991	-	1
(h) Issuance and revision of allotment advices and staffing table authorizations	approx. 3 200	as required (2 077)
(i) Review of extrabudgetary cost plans and trust fund proposals	330	401
(j) Review of host country agreements concerning meetings	20	24
(k) Preparation of statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies	approx. 150	as required (128)
3. Evaluation		
(a) Reports on self-evaluation	1	1
(b) Progress report, in-depth evaluations and triennial follow-up reviews	7	7
(c) Other report to the General Assembly	-	1 c/
4. Compensation claims		
Processing of claims in respect of service-incurred death, injury or illness and loss of or damage to personal effects	-	as required (676)
5. Financial accounting and reporting		
(a) Financial reports to the General Assembly for the biennium	-	6
(b) Financial reports on trust funds and technical co-operation	-	as required (600)
(c) Processing of accounting actions received from various departments and offices	-	as required (433 420)
(d) Number of staff processed on payrolls	approx. 10 200	11 002 (average)

Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
6. Assessment of contributions and treasury services		
(a) Substantive servicing of:		
(i) Sessions of the Committee on Contributions	2	2
(ii) Pledging conferences	3	12
(iii) Reports to the Committee on Contributions	-	15
(iv) Billing documents submitted	1 300 per year	3 100
(b) Bank accounts managed:		
(i) Headquarters	105	153
(ii) Offices away from Headquarters	800 d/	284
(c) Short-term investments (number of actions)	6 200	9 112
(d) Receiving and recording of payments (number of cash receipts)	17 000	17 130
(e) Effecting all disbursements (number of cheques only)	340 000	208 478

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a/ Medium-term plan replaced by revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 extended to 1991, the draft introduction to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/43/329 and Add.1) and the calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan.

b/ Reports of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting (A/44/272), statements of programme budget implications (A/44/234) and monitoring, evaluation and management information (A/44/233).

c/ Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring, evaluation and management information (A/44/233).

d/ This estimate includes bank accounts for UNDP and its administered trust funds, which were transferred to UNDP under delegation of authority in 1988.

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28B.1 The Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance was created in 1987. During the biennium 1988-1989, the Office implemented its regular work programme, responded to the requirements of the new budgetary process and to the financing of an expanded number of peace-keeping operations, while contributing to the management of the Organization under a situation of continuing financial crisis. The Office provided substantive servicing to the General Assembly, the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. This is reflected in the variety of reports and other submission listed in table 28B.1 above.

28B.2 Various management improvement studies were conducted throughout the Organization, such as those on the United Nations Office at Vienna, public information activities external to the Department of Public Information, common services in the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and Secretariat linkages with non-governmental organizations. Six Department structures were redefined and a new introduction to the Organizational Manual was published in 1989, which includes an organizational chart of the Secretariat.

Section 28C. OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Table 28C.1. Selected outputs/services provided in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Recruitment and placement		
Number of posts filled or contracts given:		
(a) Professionals:		
(i) 100 series recruitment	500	373
(ii) 300 series recruitment and short-term appointments	1 000	614
(iii) Recruitment through competitive examinations	110	77
(iv) Number of staff placed following examinations for promotion from the General Service category to the Professional category	-	21 a/
(v) Posts filled through vacancy management		288
(b) General Service and other categories of staff (including short-term staff):		
(i) Recruitment	1 770	1 306
(ii) Vacancy management		142
2. Staff administration and training		
(a) Staff Regulations and Rules and other administrative issuances:		
(i) Reports to the General Assembly	2	2
(ii) Revisions and amendments to Staff Regulations and Rules	4	6
(b) Classification reviews of posts:		
(i) Professionals	2 700	1 303

Table 28C.1 (continued)

	Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(ii)	General Service	1 300	1 550
(iii)	Field Service	100	500
(c)	Review of classification appeals:		
(i)	Professional	30	9
(ii)	General Service	70	218
(d)	Substantive participation in meetings of inter-agency and intergovernmental bodies on compensation policies	12	17
(e)	Reports to the International Civil Service Commission, the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions on compensation issues	100	116
(f)	Approval and/or issuance of administrative instructions and circulars related to salaries, allowances and other entitlements	25	37
(g)	Issuance of salary scales resulting from the analysis of data collected in salary surveys	400	579
(h)	Communications relating to compensation policies and procedures and exceptions thereto	2 000	4 580
(i)	Conduct of surveys related to the establishment of entitlements and conditions of service for peace-keeping missions	-	7

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Table 28C.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(j) Training and examinations:		
Language training:		
(i) Number of courses	720	675
(ii) Number of participants	7 800	6 852
(iii) Language proficiency, number of participants	-	3 216
Occupational training:		
Number of participants in the following areas:		
(i) Induction/electronic data processing/management/supervisory training	3 000	3 685
(ii) Peace-keeping training (United Nations Training and Assistance Group (UNTAG))	-	1 785
(iii) External studies	450	306
Competitive examinations:		
(i) Number of national recruitment examinations conducted	-	21
(ii) Examinations for promotion from the General Service category to the Professional category:		
Number of staff who sat for examination	-	785

Table 28C.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
3. Medical Service		
(a) Number of medical examinations	5 600	4 758
(b) Number of medical consultations (including immunizations)	100 000	107 849
(c) Reports of United Nations examining physician classified	11 000	12 979
(d) Medico-administrative activities	90 000	78 419

a/ For 1988 only.

28C.1 The vacancy management and staff redeployment programme introduced in December 1986 became operational throughout the Secretariat. It encouraged mobility and of the 288 staff placed through vacancy management, 72 changed duty station during the biennium. National competitive examinations for recruitment of junior Professional staff were held in 21 Member States and 51 successful candidates entered on duty.

28C.2 By the end of 1989, chapters I, V, VI and X (and correlated provisions in other chapters) of the Staff Rules had been revised. The revisions were submitted to and approved by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. In addition, a Personnel Manual compiling instructions and directives for the application of the Staff Rules and Regulations was produced and distributed to users world-wide, and is being updated regularly.

28C.3 In order to meet the rapidly changing needs of the Organization, training concentrated on meeting the urgent needs of the Organization as defined by departments. A need analysis was completed in 1988 and systematic training in the three top priorities thus identified, office automation, basic supervision and drafting for specific occupational applications, absorbed the majority of training resources. Training was also provided for the staff assigned to peace-keeping missions.

Section 28D. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Table 28D.1. Selected outputs/services provided in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Security and safety		
(a) Security services: a/		
(i) Meetings covered	2 000	2 584
(ii) Assignments and special events covered	400	314
(iii) Investigations	1 600	1 392
(b) Safety services:		
(i) Inspections and investigations	1 600	2 604
(ii) Responses to emergencies	1 600	1 024
2. Commercial services		
Procurement and transportation:		
(i) Contracts negotiated	200	371
(ii) Purchase orders processed	11 100	10 723
(iii) Travel transactions processed	41 300	37 160
(iv) Incoming and outgoing shipments	5 600	4 103
3. Technical support services		
(a) Building operation and maintenance:		
(i) Work orders	24 800	31 963
(ii) Alteration and improvement projects	20	13
(iii) Major maintenance projects supervised	30	33
(b) Electrical construction projects	160	94

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Table 28D.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(c) Information and reception services:		
(i) Evening meetings	400	498
(ii) Security Council meetings	300	124
4. Communications services		
(a) Technical meeting services provided	9 000	9 076
(b) Recordings produced	412 400	331 465
(c) Incoming and outgoing pouch bags processed	195 000	126 139
(d) Pieces of incoming mail sorted	12 001 400	9 137 365
(e) Pieces of outgoing postal mail dispatched	3 782 600	4 464 113
5. Records management		
(a) Records management programmes developed	20	14
(b) Archives and records management services (measured in linear feet):		
(i) Accessions	6 000	4 585
(ii) Disposals	4 000	2 720
6. Electronic services		
Communications		
Telegraph (number of words)	-	182 194 000
Telephone		
Number of operator assisted calls	-	813 194
Number of additions, moves and changes	-	5 694

Table 28D.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
Technological innovations		
Number of new personal computer work-stations installed	-	1 400
Number of service calls	-	8 017
Number of meetings of the Technological Innovations Board and its working group	-	12
Mainframe computer services		
Computer use hours	-	16 029
Connect hours	-	370 450
Number of jobs	-	1 034 847
Advisory and information systems support		
Number of completed studies	-	12
Number of new systems implemented	-	10
Number of systems supported	-	83

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a/ The number of services programmed for meetings, special events and investigations is different from that appearing in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 as a result of an error in the order of presentation of the services and the corresponding figures. The figures in the present table are presented in the correct order.

28D.1 During the biennium, there was a substantial increase in the volume of work handled by the Office of General Service owing to the establishment of new peace-keeping missions. Overall procurement increased from $138.6 million in 1986-1987 to $279.8 million in 1988-1989, owing largely to the establishment of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and other peace-keeping missions. In the area of travel the volume of expenditure increased from $18.5 to $23.0 million, an increase of 24 per cent over the previous biennium.

28D.2 A computerized system for collecting data on mail and pouch dispatched was installed and the optical disk on personnel files was tested. Furthermore, guidelines for electronic records management and new filing systems were introduced in 14 offices.

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28D.3 With respect to telecommunications, the satellite antenna at Headquarters became operational with a number of field stations during the biennium. Access to a public data network was arranged, allowing the United Nations to access external data bases as well as providing a supplement to the voice/data circuits for access to the New York Computer Service mainframe.

28D.4 Research into new technologies continued throughout the period. Five local area network (LAN) software products were studied in detail, an LAN standard was established and an implementation strategy drafted. Technical support was provided for the optical disk pilot project in the Personnel Records Unit of the Office of Human Resources Management.

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Section 28F. INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES

Table 28F.1. Selected outputs/services provided in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
Internal audit services		
(a) Audit of assets and liabilities	approx. 45	83
(b) Audits of income and expenditures	approx. 175	220
(c) Audits of programme outputs	approx. 65	66

28F.1 During the biennium, more attention was paid to the audit of field projects in the areas of technical co-operation, humanitarian activities and combating drug abuse. Owing to the expansion of the peace-keeping and peace-making operations of the Organization, the audits of those operations were also increased.

28F.2 In all the audits performed during the biennium, emphasis was given to the safeguarding of the assets and efficient use of resources of the Organization.

Section 29B.1. CONFERENCE SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Table 29B.1.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Department of Conference Services, Headquarters, in 1988-1989

	Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1.	Editorial and official records services		
(a)	Editorial service (in thousands of words):		
(i)	Pre-editing	16 000	14 726
(ii)	Official records editing	167 000	131 580
(b)	Documents control services: planning and co-ordination of the production schedule (number of requests):	not specified	88 350
(c)	Stenographic services (in thousands of words):		
(i)	Typing (internal):		
	Arabic	56 000	45 882
	Chinese	43 800	39 536
	English	52 000	40 380
	French	72 200	57 413
	Russian	69 000	47 411
	Spanish	72 000	55 467
	Total (1 (c) (i))	365 000	286 089
(ii)	Typing (contractual)	40 000	41 800
2.	Interpretation and meeting services		
(a)	Interpretation services:		
(i)	Number of meetings witn interpretation	7 000	5 633
(ii)	Number of interpreter assignments	68 700	57 623
(b)	Verbatim reporting services: number of meetings with verbatim records	800	653

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Table 29B.1. (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
3. Translation services		
(a) Translation of United Nations documents and publications (in thousands of words):		
(i) Internal:		
Arabic	28 500	24 934
Chinese	28 000	25 322
English	9 500	8 493
French	35 000	27 868
Russian	29 200	25 860
Spanish	32 000	26 949
Total (3 (a) (i))	162 200	139 426
(ii) Contractual	33 000	29 023
(b) Preparation of summary records for meetings (number of meetings)	not specified	883
4. Publishing services		
(a) Printing service: preparation of support services for the external printing programme (number of jobs)	not specified	4 565
(b) Internal reproduction (in thousands of impressions)	1 700 000	1 346 050
(c) Distribution (in thousands of items)	90 000	91 072

29B.1.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1988-1989 for Professional posts in the Department financed from the regular budget was around 11 per cent.

29B.1.2 As can be seen from the above table, the volume of the material processed and the number of meetings were lower than initially estimated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. None the less, the full range of conference services were delivered as mandated. The Department provided technical and secretariat support services to the Committee on Conferences, including the preparation of draft calendars of conferences and meetings for the Committee's

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consideration and reporting to the General Assembly. The Department, in close co-operation with the Committee on Conferences, has been analysing past utilization pattern by United Nations organs in order to suggest practical ways in which conference servicing resources can be applied more effectively and efficiently and in order to enhance the Department's ability to respond to ad hoc requests for meetings. Efforts were made to ensure that meetings were more evenly scheduled throughout the biennium.

29B.1.3 In connection with the delivery in the conference services area, a nucleus of Chinese editing staff was established, with the expectation that the service would be fully operational by the end of the current plan period. Further progress was made in the installation of word processing technology for all official languages in the typing services.

29B.1.4 Work advanced on the development of a computer-based system for scheduling meetings and interpreter assignments to enable the Secretariat to respond quickly and flexibly to changing requirements for meetings servicing and to make the most efficient use of scarce resources.

29B.1.5 The introduction of new technology in the Translation Division was generally concentrated in the area of terminology and reference with a view to the subsequent linkage of editors' and translators' work-stations to a central reference and terminology data base.

29B.1.6 Several operations, such as inventory control of documents, paper stock and sale of United Nations publications, were automated during the biennium. Through collaborative efforts within the Secretariat, co-ordinated under the auspices of the Publications Board, considerable success was achieved in reducing the reliance on external contractors in the processing of United Nations publications and making optimum use of available internal typesetting, printing and binding facilities. Computer-based systems installed in the printing, cartographic, reproduction and distribution areas have already led, and are expected to continue to lead, to a more efficient use of internal reproduction and an improvement in the timeliness of issuance of publications and documentation. Owing to the effects of the financial crisis, however, the elimination of the backlog of United Nations Treaty Series was delayed and is not expected to be completed before the end of the biennium 1992-1993.

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Section 29B.2. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD LIBRARY SERVICES

Table 29B.2.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Library, Headquarters, in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Collection and organization of information (number of items processed)		
(a) Selection, acquisition and maintenance of materials (pieces filed/shelved)	not specified	826 811
(b) Cataloguing, indexing and processing of information:		
Titles catalogued	not specified	5 085
Documents indexed	not specified	55 404
2. Library and information services		
(a) Provision of information to users:		
Reference queries answered	not specified	160 634
Pieces loaned/rented	not specified	228 371
(b) Publications and bibliographies:		
Indexes issued		64

29B.2.1 The average vacancy rate in respect of Professional posts financed from the regular budget of the Library was around 17 per cent.

29B.2.2 Throughout the biennium, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library continued to collect and process the documentation produced by the United Nations, as well as selected materials from specialized agencies, other international organizations, Governments and commercial sources. Materials acquired from external sources were selected with a view to meeting the most current research needs of the Organization. Most documents and publications were fully catalogued and subject-indexed, with the records stored in several on-line data bases. The full text of resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council were continuously entered into the system, while the details of recorded votes in the General Assembly and Security Council are also available on-line.

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29B.2.3 During the biennium, 32 Permanent Missions were given access to the Library's data bases. Also, networking arrangements with the Library of the United Nations Office at Geneva grew stronger, which lead to increased compatibility of the efforts of the two libraries as well as reduced duplication of work.

Section 29B.3 CONFERENCE SERVICES, GENEVA

Table 29B.3.1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Department of Conference Services Division, Geneva, in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Conference services		
Document control services (number of jobs processed)	67 000	62 066 a/
2. Number of meetings serviced	14 600	11 826
3. Interpretation services (number of interpretation assignments)	70 000	54 921
4. Language services (all figures stated in thousand of words)		
(a) Translation/revision:		
Arabic		12 482
Chinese		10 225
English		9 015
French		24 719
Russian		19 947
Spanish		17 253
Total (4 (a))	115 000	93 641
(b) Editing	33 200	24 760
(c) Typing services:		
Arabic		29 766
Chinese		34 751
English		51 763
French		83 936
Russian		53 266
Spanish		50 802
Total (4 (c))	334 000	304 284

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Table 29B.3.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
5. Publishing services		
(a) Printing service: preparation of support services (number of printed pages processed)	not specified	20 945
(b) Internal reproduction (in thousands of page impressions)	540 000	523 612
(c) Distribution (in thousands of pieces)	47 000	46 444

a/ This figures does not include 5,500 re-rolls.

29B.3.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1986-1987 for Professional posts in the Division financed from the regular budget was around 10 per cent.

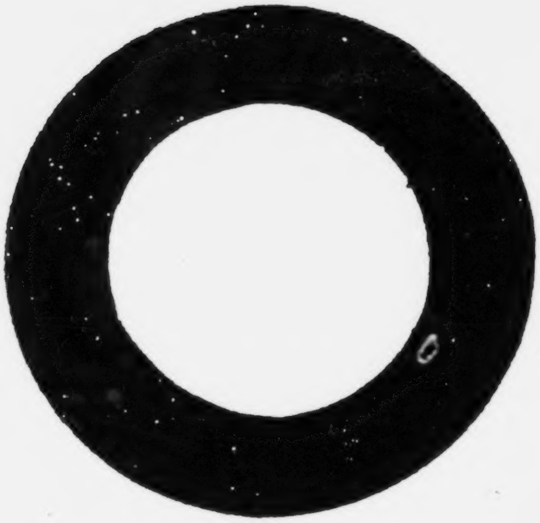
29B.3.2 As part of the ongoing implementation of the programme of technological innovation, the Conference Services Division undertook a pilot project on the optical-disc storage of conference documents in response to a recommendation made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report entitled "Problems of storage and its costs to organizations of the United Nations system" (A/41/806 and Corr.1). The project, which began in 1988 and was successfully completed at the end of 1989, has demonstrated the technical feasibility of using optical disc technology for larger-scale document storage and high-speed remote retrieval of the full texts of documents. While originally conceived as a means of achieving significant improvements in the storage and distribution of documents, it became evident that the technology should bring benefits in other areas of conference servicing, since it should allow retrieval of the full texts of documents, thereby significantly assisting the research, editing, translation and conference processing within the Secretariat and meeting the reference and research requirements of the Member States.

Section 29B.4 LIBRARY SERVICES, GENEVA

Table 29B.4. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Library, Geneva, in 1988-1989

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Additions to the collection (number of items processed)		
(a) United Nations system material	185 000	172 570
(b) Other sources (books and monographs)	12 000	11 247
(c) New periodicals	300	236
2. User services		
(a) Reference queries answered	31 000	34 808
(b) Loans	34 500	45 988
(c) Interlibrary loans	1 500	1 174

29B.4.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1988-1989 for Professional posts in the Library financed from the regular budget was around 29 per cent. The Library carried out computerization of various services. In close co-operation with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at Headquarters, the Library continued activities for the maintenance and modernization of the UNBIS data base. The Library staff received training, including on UNBIS, microcomputers and word processing. The Library handled a large number of group and individual tours during the period. Over 55 events provided an occasion for more than 4,760 participants to visit and learn about the Library.



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Forty-fifth session
Item 123 of the preliminary list*

PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 23, para. 6A.3

The last sentence should read

In the case of programme planning and co-ordination, a follow-up to the cross-organizational programme analysis on environment was terminated as the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination did not request it.

2. Page 89, table 24.1

Replace the table with the attached

3. Page 90, table 24.2

Replace the table with the attached

4. Page 91, para. 24.4, line 1

For 193 short-term advisory services read 145 short-term advisory services

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* A/45/50.

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5. Page 91, para. 24.8

Replace the paragraph to read

The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development provided, with the substantive support of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, 49 advisory missions in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, youth policies and programmes, the disabled and the aging. Five training workshops and seminars were held during the biennium on such subjects as prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, human resources development in the disability field and integrated planning for youth policies and programmes. In addition, the Centre conducted a seminar on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and provided substantive services to an expert group meeting on women and the economic crisis.

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Section 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Table 24.1. Summary: sectoral, regional and subregional advisory services

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Food and agriculture	48	22	46	12
Development issues and policies	384	331	86	270
Environment	48	22	46	11
Industrial development	120	31	26	32
International trade	216	137	63	112
Natural resources	264	245	93	238
Energy	192	134	70	124
Human settlements	96	88	92	65
Public administration and finance	216	107	49	89
Science and technology	24	16	67	25
Social development	120	109	91	92
Statistics	144	111	77	108
Transport, communications and tourism	96	33	34	42
Total	1 968	1 386	70	1 220

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A. Sectoral advisory services

Table 24.2. Significant indicators of sectoral advisory services by programme

Programme	Work-months available (1)	Work-months related to missions (2)	Percentage (3)	Number of missions (4)
Development issues and policies	264	107	40	145
Natural resources	216	216	100	216
Energy	120	90	75	77
Public administration and finance	144	74	51	69
Social development	48	48	100	49
Statistics	48	48	100	35
International trade	72	40	55	29
Human settlements	96	88	92	65
Total	1 008	711	71	685
